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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2828.

LABOR AND MORE MONEY

Cooper's Report is Full of Good Points.

1. That Congress be requested to authorize the conversion of all Hawaiian silver coins into corresponding coins of the United States.
2. That Congress be requested to authorize the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, conditioned upon their engaging in agricultural pursuits only, during their residence in the Territory, and that upon their ceasing to do so, that they shall return to their own country.
3. That an expert forester be maintained at the islands until such time as he may be able to make a full report upon the conditions of our forests and make his recommendations for their conservation and extension.
4. That a special agent of the Fish Commission be stationed at Honolulu, and that proper restrictive measures be put in force at an early day to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes of the Territory.
5. That a site be purchased and a Federal building be erected in the city of Honolulu for the accommodation of the Federal court, post-office, custom-house, and Federal officials now stationed there.
6. That Congress be requested to authorize the granting of licenses to divert water from lands where it is of no avail to arid sections that are otherwise adapted to agricultural purposes.
7. That Congress authorize the retention by the Territory of a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom-house for the payment of any judgment awarded by the Commission on Fire Claims.
8. That Congress authorize the appointment of a deputy secretary of the Territory, to act during the absence or disability of the secretary of the Territory for Territorial purposes only.
9. That regulations be authorized so that statistics may be available showing shipments between the mainland and the islands. At present there is no adequate means of knowing what the trade with the islands amounts to.

ACTING GOVERNOR COOPER'S report to E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior, of the affairs, progress and development of the Territory of Hawaii during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has just been received in printed form from Washington. The report contains an exhaustive treatment of all subjects relating to matters since June 14, 1900, when Hawaii became a territory. The concluding portion of the report contains the recommendations of the Governor for Congressional legislation and action of the Interior Department, as above.

The first portion of the report gives a detail of the population of the Territory. The grand total of Hawaiians in 1896 is given as 35,504, and in 1900 as 37,000, a decrease of 1,525. Although there has been an increase in the number of part Hawaiians, the total of those of Hawaiian descent still shows a decrease. Many reasons have been assigned for this, but the statistics show that many Hawaiians die before maturity and large families are rarely found. At one time infanticide was practiced to an alarming extent, and the gregarious tendency of the Hawaiians has also proved detrimental, for it is in the large centers where the decrease is most rapid. The death rate is also shown to be the largest, 42.51 per cent. The immigration to the Territory, exclusive of plantation laborers, for the year ending June 30, 1901, is as follows: Japanese 290, English 197, Irish 5, Dutch 2, Scotch 6, Australian 1, Canadian 1, German 18, French 3, Portuguese 61, Polish 1, Russian 5, Korean 5, Swede 1, Pacific Islanders 4, Danish 1, Bulgarian 2, Italian 2.

The total population is given at 153,775, exclusive of 274 persons of the military and naval service of the United States (including civilians, etc.), stationed at Honolulu, as follows: Camp McKinley, 297; naval station, 7.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Much of the matter contained in the report is embodied in the recommendations of Blinger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. Mr. Cooper gives the history of the methods under which the crown lands were held and disposed of by the king, and of present laws says:

"It is difficult to see how a more just or adequate system of disposing of the public lands could be enacted, having in

LOW AND JEROME ELECTED BY BIG VOTE IN NEW YORK



SETH LOW, MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The people have asserted their strength and Tammany Hall is today beaten back to its jungle. Seth Low, the candidate of all factions, was chosen Mayor of Greater New York Tuesday by a majority which is close to 40,000. Complete unofficial returns give Low for Mayor 294,992 and Edward M. Shepard (D.) 255,128, making Low's plurality 39,864.

E. M. Grout, fusionist candidate for Controller, received 299,713 votes, and William Ladd, Democrat, 254,738, making the plurality of the fusionist 44,975.

Unofficial returns from every election district in New York county give William Travers Jerome, fusionist, a lead of 15,830 over Henry W. Unger (D.) in the race for the District Attorneyship. The vote of the two follows: Jerome, 163,999; Unger, 148,079.

Seth Low, District Attorney-elect for Jerome and other candidates on the Fusion ticket were literally overwhelmed today with messages of congratulation from every section of the United States. The overthrow of Tammany Hall has seemingly aroused a feeling of almost national exultation. Low and Jerome are in perfect harmony, and the general opinion is that New York is on the verge of a political house-cleaning such as the great municipality has never known before.

Low announced today that he would make his appointments according to merit and not with reference to political influence or preference. For some time prior to election day, and especially since it began to be apparent that he was going to be elected, Low has been overwhelmed with requests for offices. In answer to all place-hunters Low said today: "Appointments will be based on merit and on merit alone. I shall expect each commissioner to consult me as to the appointment of deputies, but further than that he will have a free rein to appoint his other subordinates."

"Every Commissioner will be held responsible for the administration of his particular department, and because of this act, I shall leave him free. It will be idle to make applications to me, as they will receive no consideration from me, nor will I refer such applications, if made, to the Commissioner."

Low reiterated what he said before election, that Devery and Murphy would be down and out as soon as possible after he takes office. Devery has assumed a defiant attitude, but the politicians say he will cool off and resign before the new administration takes office, and thus secure a half-pay pension.

JEROME'S CLEAN SWEEP.

District Attorney-elect Jerome admitted today he would practically make a clean sweep in the district attorney's office. He said: "I will break up the police blackmail system and do my best to compel the 'cadets' on the East Side to make an honest living. Practically the entire staff of the district attorney's office will be replaced by competent, efficient lawyers."

Low's powers as mayor are practically absolute in the matter of city government. He has the power of appointment and removal of every non-elective officer of greater New York. He has the practical distribution of over \$100,000,000 in patronage each year.

Tammany Hall is in the deepest gloom and open revolt against Croker is among the probabilities. Justice Jerome is hailed by thousands as the Moses of Democracy. His denunciation of Platt a few days before election is now regarded as a masterpiece of political strategy, ridding the fusion ticket at one swoop of the suspicion that it was dominated by Platt.

In commenting on the election, the Times tomorrow will say: "One of the

results of the election will be the immediate attempt of the Democratic anti-Tammany forces to rehabilitate the party in this section. The greater New York Democracy purports to undertake the reorganization of the Democratic party here and to make the effort forthwith to secure, to the exclusion of Tammany, recognition of the State and national conventions.

HOW VOTES WERE CAST.

It is almost a clean sweep for fusion. Seth Low has been elected mayor by a plurality of 39,864. Brooklyn, alone, gave him a plurality of 21,500. William Travers Jerome was elected district attorney by a plurality of about 11,000. Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck was re-elected in a most emphatic manner. He was not only defeated for a place on the Supreme Bench, but ran absolutely last on his ticket, and fully 21,000 votes behind the other Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court. Mayor Van Wyck was even defeated in his own election district, where he has lived for many years.

Edward M. Grout, fusion candidate for controller, was elected by about 30,000 plurality.

Jacob A. Cantor, fusion candidate for president of the borough of Manhattan, was elected.

All the fusion candidates for justices of the Supreme Court were elected. Morgan J. O'Brien, the joint Tammany and fusion candidate; Jas. A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum.

Other candidates elected were: For sheriff of New York county, John T. Oakley, Tammany; for county clerk of New York county, Thomas L. Hamilton, fusion; for register of New York county, John H. Tomney, fusion; for judge of City Court, Samuel Seabury, fusion; for borough president of Brooklyn, the Democratic candidate, Edmund H. Driggs, is probably elected by a plurality of about 2,500; for borough president of Queens, Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic candidate, defeated Henry Doherty, Republican; and Robert B. Lawrence, Citizens' Union; for borough president of Richmond, George Cromwell, fusion candidate, defeated Nicholas Muller, Tammany, by the narrow margin of 424 votes.

The indications are that Tammany will have a slight majority in the board of aldermen.

These results, unless modified by the official figures, will give the fusionists complete control of the taxing machinery of the city, as well as of the various boards concerned in the appropriation and distribution of public funds.

TAMMANY LOSES MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—It was pay day for election bets in Wall street today, and it was estimated that stakes aggregating something like \$1,000,000 were turned over to those who bet on the fusion candidates. A great deal of Tammany money from up town was placed in Wall street. Among the big winners were John W. Gates, Jacob Field, W. B. Oliver, while Jesse Lewisohn is reported to have backed Shepard heavily and have lost something like \$75,000. It was said that Gates had \$30,000 up on Low. Field's winnings are said to have been \$29,000, while Oliver is understood to have raked in \$40,000 of Tammany cash.

The Tammany inside clique is said to have dropped the biggest wad of Shepard money wagered in the city. In this clique it was alleged today were Richard Croker, Tim Sullivan, Frank Farrell, John F. Carroll among others. Croker's share is said to have been between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Will Furnish Cash.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the presidents and secretaries, respectively, of the Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Association and Merchants' Association, it was decided to accede to Governor Dole's request to receive \$4,000 to be used in carrying on the work of the Fire Claims Commission to completion.

EUGENE SCHMITZ CHOSEN MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—In a three cornered fight, in which many Republican leaders bolted their ticket and fought Asa R. Wells, on the ground that he was the candidate of the ring faction represented by Herrin, Burns and Kelley, Eugene E. Schmitz, was elected Mayor of San Francisco. The successful candidate was the nominee of the Union Labor Party and his victory is a notable one. The successful candidates are as follows:

Mayor—Eugene E. Schmitz (U. L.)
Auditor—Harry Baehr (R.)
City Attorney—F. K. Lane (D.)
Sheriff—John Lackmann (R.)
Tax Collector—Edward J. Smith (R.)
Recorder—Edmond Godchaux (D.)
County Clerk—A. B. Mahony (R.)
District Attorney—L. P. Byington (D.)
Public Administrator—John Farnham (R.)
Coroner—Thos. B. W. Leland (D.)

Supervisors.

George R. Sanderson (R.)
H. U. Brandenstein (D.)
Charles Braxton (R.)
A. Comte Jr. (D.)
Peter J. Curtis (D.)
James P. Booth (D.)
Samuel Braunhart (D.)
Horace Wilson (R.)
Lawrence J. Dwyer (D.)
William J. Wynn (U. L.)
John Connor (D.)
A. A. d'Ancona (D.)
Henry Payot (D.)
Frederick Eggers (R.)
Fred M. Bent (R.)
George Albers (R.)
J. A. Lynch (U. L.)
George B. McClellan (U. L.)

Police Judges.

Alfred Fritz (D.)
Charles T. Conlan (D.)

The election was a quiet one, succeeding such a hot campaign. The fight for Tobin was a hard one, but the result is believed to be the outcome of the heated passions engendered by the recent strike. From the time the first returns began to come in it was apparent that Schmitz was to win. His strength showed all over the city, and it was early in the count that the partisans of Wells and Tobin saw defeat and began to look about for successes on other parts of the ticket.

The labor unionists elected the mayor, Schmitz was 21,506 votes, or 4,110 plurality; the sheriff, Lackmann, with 26,774 votes, or 3,362 plurality; the tax collector, Smith, with 19,150 votes, or 1,918 plurality; the treasurer, McDougald, with 17,154 votes, or 856 plurality; the county clerk, Mahony, with 21,940 votes, or 6,555 plurality; the public administrator, Farnham, with 26,721 votes, or 6,164 plurality; and six of the eighteen supervisors—Boston with 21,681 votes, Sanderson with 19,755 votes, Wilson with 16,511 votes, Bent with 16,129 votes, Eggers with 15,552 votes, Albers with 15,940 votes.

The Democrats elected the city attorney, Lane, with 26,111 votes, or 15,488 plurality; the recorder, Godchaux, with 17,469 votes, or 1,348 plurality; the district attorney, Byington, with 21,555 votes, or 1,154 plurality; the coroner, Leland, with 26,751 votes, or 3,590 plurality; both police judges, Fritz with 26,945 votes, and Conlan with 26,027 votes; and nine of the eighteen supervisors—Brandenstein with 15,170 votes, Comte with 17,542 votes, Curtis with 17,094 votes, Dwyer with 17,153 votes, Booth with 17,974 votes, Connor with 17,179 votes, d'Ancona with 16,542 votes, Braunhart with 16,723 votes, Payot with 16,552 votes.

Schmitz' plurality over Wells in the districts south of Market street was 6,935. North Beach gave him 359 plurality and the Forty-fifth district added 83, making his total plurality 7,582. To offset this Wells could only roll up 3,308 in plurality. He carried the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third districts, but his highest plurality in any

district was 536, obtained in the Fortieth, which takes in part of the Western Addition and all of Richmond district. Schmitz' largest plurality were in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second districts. In the Thirty-first he beat Wells 1,055 and in the Thirty-second he won by 1,047 over Wells.

During the last twenty-six years there have been fifteen mayoralty elections in San Francisco. In that time the Democrats have elected ten mayors—Bryant twice, 1875-77, Bartlett twice, 1882-84, Pond twice, 1886-88, Sutro, 1894, and Phelan three times, 1896, 1898, 1899; the Republicans have elected three mayors—Blake, 1886, Sanderson, 1890, and Elert, 1892; and the third or independent party has elected two—Kallagh in 1879 and Schmitz in 1891.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Democrats Gain in Maryland and Kentucky Alone.

The result of the elections on the Mainland is a Republican victory generally, and is summarized as follows: The general result of yesterday's election is regarded by political leaders here as meaning that the tide that set toward the Republican party and its policies seven years ago still flows in that direction, though with lessened force. They argue that as no sign of an ebbing of the tide is visible this year, none will be three years hence, and that therefore President Roosevelt's successor, whether himself or another, will be a Republican.

A powerful factor in the situation is the evident inability of the Democratic party to find an issue upon which they can unite, or a man who can unite them, regardless of the issues. Of course, if this condition continues in the Democratic party it will work to the advantage of whomsoever the Republicans may hope.

Kio-Nash's (U. L.) plurality over Kilbourne (D.), 67,651, and approximately 80,000 plurality for other candidates on the Republican State ticket. Republicans elect 68 Representatives, and Democrats, 42. State Senate stands 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Utah—Entire Republican Salt Lake City ticket elected, with one exception, with pluralities ranging from 800 to 1,769.

MAY FIGHT TARIFF.

Australian Government Bill Will Meet With Much Opposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says there is an increased possibility of hostile action against the government's tariff bill because of the seating of Mr. Matheson, the Western Australian free trade member of parliament, in spite of a protest. The attempt to shelve the labor party's bill excluding kanaka labor by referring it to a special committee, was not supported by the government and failed.

Buffalo Fair Closes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Exposition closed at midnight. The loss is estimated at \$4,000,000, and stockholders will lose all they invested. The total attendance was 8,179,574. A riot on the midway signaled the close of the fair.

MONEY TO KILL RATS

Shippers Call for Campbell to Act.

When J. A. Gilman, secretary of the shipping men's meeting held yesterday afternoon to devise ways and means for improving the wharves, with a view to exterminating rats, sent a wireless telegram to Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell of the Public Works Department, who went to Hawaii on Tuesday, it meant that the commercial bodies of Honolulu are determined that no efforts will be spared to prevent another introduction of pest into this port. The telegram was sent directly after the meeting, and urges the Assistant Superintendent to return to Honolulu next Saturday, when a conference will be held.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided to go ahead with the improvements as outlined by Mr. Campbell last Monday evening at the joint meeting of shippers and Board of Health members. The sole object is to prevent rats from making their homes beneath the wharves, to give easy means of fumigation there, and thus practically make the work of the quarantine department simpler. This will enable the authorities to give a clean bill of health to vessels, should the city again be infected with plague.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Giffard, representing W. G. Irwin & Co.; Mr. Pfotenhauser, Hackfeld & Co.; T. Clive Davies, Davies & Co.; H. Focke, Schaefer & Co.; George P. Denison, Oahu Railway Co.; J. A. Gilman, Castle & Cooke; J. P. Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin.

The general scheme of improvement as advanced by Mr. Campbell at Monday's meeting was approved by the meeting, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Giffard, Pfotenhauser and Gilman, appointed to confer with Mr. Campbell, upon his return tomorrow from Hawaii, in regard to the details, plans and specifications of what is proposed to be done.

It was represented at the meeting that the money, whatever amount is decided upon, will be forthcoming when definite steps are ready to be taken. Mr. Campbell's figures were roughly \$26,000, but there may be more money needed.

SAFE BLOWER IS NOW ABROAD

The burglar is once again plying his trade and during the past two or three days several of his operations have been reported to the police.

Wednesday night he was abroad and with a stick of dynamite, and early yesterday morning a safe belonging to the Honolulu Hardware Company was found blown open.

Thirty-six dollars in cash was taken, and also an I. O. U. belonging to a Chinaman.

The police think that this burglary is the work of white men.

On Saturday evening a burglar entered the store of E. O. Hall and Son on Fort street, by means of the skylight. He broke open the cash drawer under the counter, but obtained nothing, the contents of the drawer having been transferred to the safe. This is the sixth or seventh robbery or attempted robbery on these same premises.

On Wednesday night the residence of S. W. Shaw on South street was burglarized and \$30 in cash taken from the pockets of Mr. Shaw's trousers. In addition to the money the thief levanted with Mr. Shaw's shoes and stockings and a pair of gold spectacles belonging to Mrs. Shaw.

On Monday night a burglar entered the offices of the Hawaiian Hardware Company on Fort street and blew open a safe with dynamite. He made a mistake, however, for he overlooked the safe used by the firm, and operated on one which was exposed for sale.

The police were not informed of the occurrence until yesterday, and up to last night no trace of the miscreant had been discovered.

Miss Stone Still Safe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Reports say the brigands holding Miss Stone and her companion are now near the Turkish frontier. The captives are safe and have written to Mr. Dickinson, the American consul in Constantinople. Mr. Dickinson says his treaties with the brigands are greatly hampered by the publicity attained, as the brigands regard this as a breach of faith. They decline to trust him and call his offer paltry. It will hereafter be absolutely necessary that the negotiations are kept secret.

Attempt to Murder Chinese Empress.

PEKING, Nov. 3.—While the Empress Dowager was embarking to cross the river Saturday before entering Honan as assassin attempted to murder her and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The court has left Honan en route for Peking.

Carnegie Gift to Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will give \$100,000 to build and equip a technical college in Southern Scotland. The institute probably will be located at Eastahela, counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

APPEAL TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Funds Needed for the Fire Claims Commission.

(From Thursday's daily.)

GOVERNOR DOLE spoke before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon and made a strong plea to that body to assist the Chamber and Merchants' Associations in advancing the sum of \$4,000 with which to continue the sessions of the Fire Claims Commission. The matter was presented in the strongest light and the Chamber promptly appointed a committee consisting of the president and secretary to confer with the presidents and secretaries, respectively, of the Planters' and the Merchants' Associations. As the present funds for the Commission will be exhausted tomorrow, the conference will be urgent. It is believed from the manner in which the Chamber of Commerce acquiesced in accepting the views of Governor Dole that there is little doubt about the advancing of the money to the government, to be refunded with interest by the Legislature.

It was expected that the matter of assisting in the raising of funds for the permanent improvement of the wharves, as a means of assisting in the extermination of rats, would be taken up at yesterday's meeting, but it was not mentioned. It is understood that there were certain members of the Chamber of Commerce who had promised the Board of Health they would bring the matter up for discussion, but none of them were able to put in an appearance at the meeting, and the matter was therefore passed over without comment.

There was some misunderstanding as to the manner in which the committee having in charge to raising of funds to reimburse Castle & Cooke for the \$5,000 advanced on the Quarantine wharf construction last year, was to have gone about its work. There seemed to be an impression among some of the members of the Chamber that much of this work devolved upon the secretary. The latter, however, showed conclusively that his part in it was merely in the making up of lists of the Chamber of Commerce and other local commercial organizations and furnishing these to the committee. The refunding matter was therefore laid over until the next meeting.

Yesterday's meeting was to have been held at 3 o'clock but owing to the departure of the steamer Alameda at 4 o'clock, the time for meeting was half an hour later. President Cooke and Secretary Spencer had to do a lot of telephoning around town before a quorum could be brought together. There were present Governor Dole, C. M. Cooke, J. G. Spencer, F. J. Lowrey, W. A. Bowen, L. E. Pinkham, W. W. Hall, Mr. Wodehouse, H. Focke, E. E. Paxton, George Robertson, T. Clive Davies, J. A. Gilman, Mr. Parmelee.

Owing to the difficulty and time lost in getting a quorum together, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. A report was asked from the committee having in charge the raising of funds on the quarantine wharf advanced by Castle & Cooke. The matter had been referred back to the committee at the last meeting, for collection of the money pro rata.

Mr. Bowen, of Castle & Cooke, said he had inquired during the day as to the status of the matter from Mr. Potentbauer, and the latter had informed him that the committee had submitted its report to the Chamber, which thought it could obtain more members before commencing the collecting. The question of securing more members had been left to the secretary, and therefore the whole matter rested with the latter. Secretary Spencer denied that such was the case. He said he went so far as to get the list of the charter members of the Merchants' Association and the proposed members. He had reported to the committee he had these lists, but no action was taken, and it was not suggested that more members be added to the Chamber. It was for the committee to act upon, not for him.

Mr. Bowen remarked that Castle & Cooke had not received anything on the money they had advanced. Mr. Spencer replied that no instructions had been given him to this end. He said the list would be handed to the committee at once.

President Cooke announced that Governor Dole had called on him recently and asked whether the Chamber of Commerce could not take up the matter of the fire claims. He had showed him a letter from Chairman Macfarlane of the Commission showing the status of that body, as it would be after the 15th of the present month, and in consequence he had invited the governor to be present and present the matter to the members.

Governor Dole said: "I am very glad of the opportunity to appear before you to bring up the request of the Fire Claims Commission, and I think you will be interested, as a Chamber of Commerce, as I am as a member of the government. That is the matter of the funds for carrying on the work of the Commission."

He read Mr. Macfarlane's letter, and stated that the funds for the Commission were running out, and unfortunately the Legislature divided the sum total of the appropriations into different items, and the calculations on which these items had been based were inaccurate, so that some of the items have hardly been drawn upon at all, and some are entirely exhausted. Governor Dole said further that he had been requested to transfer one item to another, which he had declined to do, believing it was a matter for the Legislature to attend to. He had also obtained an opinion from the attorney general who took the same view. Mr. Macfarlane said in effect that the division of items had left money in some items and had been exhausted in others. At an executive session of the

Commission held on Saturday last it was decided that the work of the Commission could not go on after the 15th without further funds. He stated that it would probably take three or four months to adjudicate the claims. Governor Dole presented Mr. Macfarlane's estimate of expenses:

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|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1 month's salary commissioners | \$1500 |
| 6 months' salary clerk | 900 |
| 4 months' salary stenographer | 1200 |
| 2 months' salary janitor | 100 |
| 3 months' salary balliff | 225 |
| 2 months' salary extra clerk | 225 |
| Unpaid bills | 400 |

"It seems to me," continued the governor, "that the commissioners have done very satisfactory work in this enterprise. They have been well organized, harmonious and very industrious in carrying on the work. They have worked nights as well as in the day time, and when it is understood that there are 7,000 claims before the commission, that amount of work is apparent. The work could never have reached the stage it has now unless it was so well organized and systematically carried on. The commission has shown a great deal of intelligence and ability and has gone on rapidly in the hearing of the claimants."

"It seems to me that if the work of the commission is terminated now, when so nearly finished, when a few weeks will clear all the questions, and a few months will adjudicate them, that it would be a great public misfortune for it to come to an end now. I think the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association will be interested in seeing it accomplish its work."

The work has certainly had its effects on the labor conditions here, especially where Japan is concerned. It has given the Japanese government confidence in the just and equitable disposition of these claims. The work of the commission has created confidence in this direction, and is associated directly in promoting the interests of the laboring community.

"If the work is discontinued for the present and taken up two years or eighteen months hence, there might not be the same men in the commission and the work would again be more difficult, as the present members understand all questions which have so far arisen perfectly. I think the delay in the work would prejudice the final satisfactory adjudication of these claims."

"There are great interests involved, and there would be great disappointment that this matter should come to a standstill until a new legislature had set upon it. It might have some prejudicial effect on the labor conditions, as far as Japan is concerned. I would like to see the Chamber of Commerce, if the members of their way clear as a body, to act with the Merchants' Association to raise this money, and take the guarantee of the government to present the matter to the first legislature sitting, and ask the legislature to appropriate the amount with interest. It is a practice very common in the past ten years. Many advances have been made, and all have been paid back. The last legislature, regarded as an uncertain one, I think did not hesitate to appropriate money for advances of that kind in a previous period. It seemed proper for me to come to such a body as the Chamber of Commerce, which has always been cordial to the government, and always ready to give it cordial and reasonable assistance."

Mr. Bowen asked whether the advance made by Castle & Cooke on the quarantine wharf had been considered in the same light by the governor. The latter replied that it was a similar case, but that the wharf had been turned over to the merchants for them to pay the running expenses. Had the place continued longer the wharf would have paid for itself. Mr. Bowen thought there was a conference with the government, in which the government had offered to make some encouraging promises.

President Cooke said he thought it was wise for a committee to take the matter in hand and confer with the Planters' Association. The Japanese government expected and had almost demanded that their claims be settled. This affected the labor conditions more or less. If presented in the right light, he thought the business men would be willing to advance the amount asked for.

Mr. Bowen agreed that it would be a deplorable thing for the work of the commission to cease just now. He appreciated the dilemma in which the government was now placed, and he would be glad if the Chamber could see its way clear to advance the money. At the same time, he was not certain in his mind that the Chamber should raise the money. The matter of the quarantine wharf he had considered a similar case, until the governor had spoken to the contrary.

F. J. Lowrey moved that the president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce be appointed to confer with the presidents and secretaries, respectively, of the Planters' and Merchants' associations to try and arrange for the money required. The motion was seconded by Mr. Parmelee and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

CONTINUED TO SIX.

Fire Commission Will Make Provisions for Paying Expenses.

The salaries of the balliff, stenographer and clerk to the court of fire claims cease today under the appropriation made by the last Legislature. However, the court will continue its sittings, and will probably make some arrangement by which the needed funds may be obtained from outside sources. Auditor Austin stated yesterday that he believed that such moneys might easily be borrowed by the commission, and that the Legislature would not doubt refund the loan. There is still \$2,000 in the fund provided for the payment of government witnesses, which would tide the commission over the emergency, but under the ruling of Attorney General Dole this cannot be used for any purpose other than for which it was specifically appropriated.

OVER THE FALLS IN A BARREL

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, a widow, forty-three years of age, born in Auburn, N. Y., went over the Horseshoe falls of Niagara in a barrel this afternoon and lives to tell the story of her experience. To her belongs the credit of making the first attempt and the first success. The barrel with her in it was set adrift out in the river toward the Canadian side, about a mile up stream, at 4:05 o'clock. It rode the waves and rapids nicely, floating upright very similar to barrels in going through the Whirlpool Rapids. It remained upright in passing over the falls, making the leap on the Canadian side of the center. It immediately disappeared in the lower river and was carried down stream and over into an eddy on the Canadian side. It was 4:25 when it passed the brink, and 4:30 when landed.

JAVA PURPLE SUGAR CANE IS A FAILURE IN HAWAII

It is practically conceded by Mr. Eckhardt, director of the Experiment Station of the Planters' Association, in Makiki, that the Java Purple sugar cane is a failure in this country. Several experiments have been tried with this importation, several rows of which are growing in front of the director's office of the grounds at Makiki, and upon the completion of its growth the variety will be eliminated from further experiments. The cane has an irregular growth in its sections which are short and it is therefore hard to grind. Furthermore the varieties being experimented with have attracted a fungus growth.

One of the principal experiments to be tried in the future at the experiment station is that of attempting to shorten the periods of growth for the cane. At present crops are generally taken off on the plantations every eighteen months. In other countries the growth is generally attained and the crop taken off in twelve months. This naturally accomplishes a big saving in the cost of production, giving three crops in thirty-six months instead of two. Mr. Eckhardt intends to study this problem, and the results will be looked forward to with considerable interest by the planters.

In the station are varieties of Queensland cane which are doing remarkably well. Several rows, which have attained a height of about three feet, were planted last August. This is the cane which thrives so well in

Mrs. Taylor was alive, but the rescuing party had to saw off a portion of the barrel and take off one hoop to get her out, for she was practically helpless. She suffered a severe scalp wound over her right ear and is bruised, but no bones were broken. She says she would not make the trip again for a million dollars. Without doubt her life was saved by the harness rigging about her in the barrel. She was conscious when she passed the brink, but became unconscious in the falls.

Mrs. Taylor's feat eclipses every sensational turn ever done at Niagara, and the strange part of it is that she appears a superior woman in many ways. She is a university graduate and has been a teacher of dancing in many cities. She has crossed the American continent eight times and sailed across the Gulf of Mexico sixteen times. Last winter she traveled in Mexico with the widow of a former president of that country, but it was while in Bay City, Mich., that she conceived the idea of going over the falls.

Anticipating the possibility of death today she left the address of a sister with the boatmen. This was Mrs. Jane M. Kendall, of Eddytown, N. Y. So thoroughly excited were the spectators that a number of men climbed up on top of the dynamite magazine of the wheel pit work to view her passage down the river.

"When the boatmen left me," said she, "and I knew I was all alone, I closed my eyes and prayed God that he would spare my life in the trip. I could feel the barrel knock against the side, and, oh, the water came in from all sides."

"The tossing and tumbling was so awful that it was as if nature was being annihilated. My thought was that I must try and keep my neck from being broken, and I held onto the straps very tightly. But my arms top of the dynamite magazine of the wheel pit work to view her passage down the river."

With this she burst into tears. When her sobs were ended and she had regained her composure somewhat she said: "If I knew I was to be blown into a thousand atoms, I would rather and before a loaded cannon about to be fired than to go over the falls again. I knew I had my senses up to the time I reached the falls, but I think as I made the plunge I became unconscious for a short time, how long, of course, I do not know. I think not long."

BATHING POOL OF THE PRINCES

Honolulu's climate is well adapted to the use of out-of-door bathing pools for private residences and a number are to be found in connection with many of the homes here. The one at S. M. Damon's country residence at Moanalua has been a source of admiration to the throngs of people who have visited the premises. The one which was recently installed at the Waikiki residence of Princes David and Cupid excels in size, beauty and surroundings any in Honolulu.

In the beautiful glass enclosed conservatory which is off from the lanai, so well known to visitors in the days when Queen Dowager Kapiolani was the owner, a commodious marble bathing pool has been built. The entrance, a counterpart in many respects of the pools constructed by the ancient Romans and Greeks, is banked with many varieties of ferns, a path leading to it between masses of verdure. The floor throughout the conservatory is tiled and meets the marble brim of the pool on all sides.

The pool is quite deep and is lined on all sides with marble slabs, a narrow flight of steps leading to the bottom. The floor is laid with pink and blue tiles. Every morning the pool is filled to the brim with cold water and is always emptied before noon and polished.

Porto Rico's Children.

It is pleasant to know that 40,000 children in Porto Rico public schools are singing our national songs in the English language. The zeal and labor employed to achieve this result are truly marvelous, when we consider that when Porto Rico came into our possession the English language was no better known in the island than the Russian language. Let us pay tribute also to the bright intelligence of the Porto Rican children and the new patriotism of their parents.—Newark Advertiser.

Queensland, Australia, and furnishes the bulk of the sugar produced there. The White Bamboo cane is a remarkable growth, that at the station standing up almost straight. It has regular sections and looks very healthy. It is feared that as soon as it becomes taller the heavy winds from Manoa valley will cause it to fall to the ground.

A variety of Louisiana cane, called the Tibbomind, brought here by Mr. Clark, who is on the experiment station staff, is almost the same color as the Java purple. This is doing well and is being watched with interest.

Mr. Eckhardt has been experimenting with the Mauritius bean vine as a product for producing fertilizer for cane fields. A year ago a plot of ground in a corner of the grounds near Wilder avenue was set apart for experimenting with the vine. It grew well and soon spread all over the plot. The leaves are of a rich, clear green, and even during the drouth, the green hue never altered. It is proposed to plough the vines into the ground, and as the growth contains much nitrogen, it is expected the ground fertilized by the vines will be rich and capable of developing a hardy variety of cane.

A deep trench is being dug in the lower part of the grounds and all the cane trash dumped into it. In a short time a great bonfire will be started there. Mr. Eckhardt has endeavored in many ways to rid the station of the accumulation of trash but was unable to find any one who wanted it. As a surface fire would prove a source of danger to surrounding property the pit method was adopted.

MEMORIAL MONEY WILL BE GATHERED

The McKinley Memorial Committee got down to work yesterday and made plans for the collecting of funds for carrying out the task of completing the proposed memorial. There were present at the meeting Governor Dole, chairman; C. M. Cooke, M. Inanishi, the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, F. A. Schaefer, J. A. McCandless and Secretary Hawes.

The principal work of the committee was the filing of the various district committees, there having come several refusals to act in response to the letters of appointment from the Governor. The committees so far as acceptances go, are as follows: Hilo—J. A. Scott, chairman; P. Peck; Kohala—E. T. Fraser, chairman; H. L. Holstein; Hamakua—A. H. Lindsay; Hana—K. E. Hamakua, chairman; Wailuku, Wailue and Waipahoehoe—A. N. Kepoihi, chairman; W. T. Robinson; Lihue, Koloa and Hanalei—Rev. J. M. Lidgate, chairman; H. K. Kahale and S. Shiba; McBryde to Kekaha—J. A. Palmer, J. T. Silva; Molokai—George Trimble, Brother J. Dutton; Honolulu—C. Shiozawa, J. Lane; outside of Honolulu—C. P. Lauke, chairman; F. Pahia and M. Jingu.

A check was received and turned over to the treasurer, C. M. Cooke, which was the first contribution from the outside, being \$3 from E. A. Fraser of the Kohala committee.

There were a number of designs discussed slightly, the general feeling being that this was a matter for an after consideration. The only thing accepted was the plan for the souvenir receipt, which was submitted by Allan Durr, the only change being the substitution of the volcano Mauna Loa for the picture of Vesuvius, which was in the original drawing. Among the letters received was one from Rupert Schmid, of Santa Clara, Cal., who said he had prepared a design for submission to the memorial committee of San Jose, the design being for a great monument embracing the figures of Columbus and McKinley with the altar of the country and typical designs of the nation.

A petition was received from school teachers and children, asking that the memorial take the form of a playground, and the Mothers' Club put in a similar petition. A resolution was adopted, asking editors of papers all over the island to become members of the committee, after which the meeting adjourned to the call of the chair.

S. MINEKISHI OFF FOR JAPAN

S. Minekishi, the well known Japanese citizen of the Island of Hawaii, leaves today on the Gaelic for Japan, as the representative of the Japanese Merchants' Union of Hawaii. He will be absent for about three months, during which time he will look after the interests of the union, which has for its object the commercial advancement of the Japanese business men here.

Mr. Minekishi is a notable figure in the Japanese community, and is one of its moving spirits. He has been a resident for some years of Olua and Hilo. During the reign of Queen Liliuokalani Mr. Minekishi came to Hawaii in the suite of the Prince of Poape, in whose small South Sea Island dominion he had been a resident. The party was well received here, and Hawaii's charms were sufficient to cause Mr. Minekishi to make his home here. He was educated at the University of California, and afterwards settled down in the Islands.

Among the Japanese Mr. Minekishi has acquired considerable prominence by reason of his vocal talents, and he is always in demand at social gatherings of his countrymen.

TRUCK FARMING ON HAWAII.

R. H. Long Sending Vegetables to Honolulu Market.
R. H. Long, who has a truck farm at Waimea, Hawaii, was a caller at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture yesterday, and brought with him some fine samples of garden truck. He is successfully growing cabbage, cauliflower, peas, peppers, cucumbers and cream squashes. Mr. Long has just returned from a trip to California, where he was for years a successful gardener on a large scale. He returned home in the Kahu yesterday. Commissioner Taylor predicts that in a few years all the vegetables used in Honolulu will be grown on Hawaii. Mr. Long is now marketing his crop in this city.

NO DANGER WITHIN A DECAD

Expert Coombs Has No Fears of Cuba.

F. E. COOMBS, factory superintendent of the Stillman Mill Company of Boston and New York, on their sugar mills in Cuba, who has been in the Hawaiian Islands for the past few weeks, sailed yesterday in the Alameda for the mainland, and will proceed thence directly to Havana. During his visit here he looked after the opening up of the McBryde mill on Kauai. He will report that the mill is satisfactory in every respect and that it is equal to extracting 94.5 percent of the sugar in the cane which passes through it. Mr. Coombs, before going aboard the Alameda yesterday, said that the McBryde mill is one of the best which the firm has turned out, and he is also satisfied that the cane produced on the plantation is of a very high character, and will probably yield a product of about 10,000 tons at present.

In the production of sugar in Cuba, Mr. Coombs has had an experience of ten years. From the knowledge he has gained of the existing political relations between Cuba and the United States he is of the opinion that the sugar producers here need have no fear of the free entry of Cuban sugar for the next ten years at least. It is his opinion that the annexation of islands by the United States has ceased, and that there is little danger of Cuban sugar coming into the United States free of duty.

"American capital has been pouring into Cuba to be invested in the sugar plantations since the conclusion of the war with Spain, and doubtless there will be good financial results," said Mr. Coombs. "I do not anticipate that the cane sugar planters in Hawaii, Louisiana, the Philippines or Texas need have any fear that they will be menaced from this direction for many years. There will be a great fight in congress this coming session, inaugurated by the men who have invested their money in Cuba, and naturally here will be considerable influence brought to bear upon congress to free Cuban sugar to come in free of duty, under the same conditions that Hawaiian sugar came in under the reciprocity treaty. There will be a decided stand against such legislation by the beet sugar supporters."

"The beet sugar interests of the United States depend largely on keeping Cuban sugar off the free list. If the beet sugar growers find that they are in danger of being the losers from Cuban sugar coming in free, and I speak of this only as a conjecture, they would at once turn their attention to the raising of other crops which would be as productive and not nearly so expensive. The farmers of the United States have influential backing in congress, and I understand also that Secretary Wilson is a strong advocate of the beet sugar industry. He being a member of the cabinet, will undoubtedly have something to say in the premises."

"As to conditions in Cuba? Well, the planters still have recourse to very crude methods in the cultivation of cane. They are almost as primitive in this respect as they were a hundred years ago. A pointed stick is sufficient to turn over the soil. An enterprising agent of the Fowler Plow Company went to Cuba last year to introduce their steam plows. He was more enterprising than cautious, for in his endeavor to show just how much his plow could accomplish he dug so deep that he spoiled the ground on the plantations on which he was giving his exhibition, with the result that the planters gave him a wide berth and returned to their primitive methods."

"By their methods the Cuban planters make a saving of about two-fifths in the amount of labor employed in Hawaii. They do not strip the cane, the trash is not burned over the ground, and they allow the stubble to grow for five or six years. This prevents the weeds from coming up before the young cane shoots up, but at the same time it invites the cane borers and fungus to gather. The borers and fungus have attacked the Cuban cane and caused heavy loss. Thus far no attempts whatever have been made to fight either pest."

"No irrigation is carried on there. The cane is of the 12-months growth, and I presume the next crop will amount to about 75,000 tons. The labor employed is mostly Cuban and native black. Despite the tremendous acreage covered in the raising of sugar, the results are very unsatisfactory. With proper tilling, proper plowing and stripping, burning of trash and treatment of the soil from a scientific standpoint, the crops of Cuba should be much larger, and the percentage of juice extracted from the cane correspondingly greater. Three tons per acre is considered pretty good under the present conditions."

Mr. Coombs looked after the erection of a 150-ton mill at Cato Cruz, located near Manzanillo, in the southern part of the island, and near the seashore. This mill is about the same as that at Elede, and will commence operating in 1902.

Most of the old plantation owners in Cuba still retain their properties, although they have been bolstered up largely by American capital. The latter is not only being put into old properties, but new plantations are being planned. The old plantations, however, have the preference, as they can be made over readily. The export spends about six months of each year in Cuba, looking after the various mills erected by his company.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.

Everybody has their hour of trouble. But people having any irritation of the skin. Have many hours of trouble. Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position. Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery. Relief and cure have come at last. Melbourne has put it to the test. Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement: Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Down Again

In prices is the market two flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Olau Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olau Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 25-31

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT William A. Love, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has this day been admitted a partner in the partnership heretofore carried on by Frank Halstead and Willard E. Brown, under the firm name of Halstead & Co., doing business of stock and bond brokers, negotiating loans and acting as trustees in said Honolulu.

FRANK HALSTEAD,
WILLARD E. BROWN,
WILLIAM A. LOVE,
Dated Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1901. 6016

The work on the reconstruction of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's wharf is progressing. Yesterday about twenty-five men were still digging out the big excavation where the new seawall is to be built. As the bottom of the pit is filling with water, a pump driven by a donkey engine is kept constantly at work clearing it. The sides of the excavation have been lined with heavy boards standing on end. These are driven down the excavation get deeper to prevent the earth from falling in from the sides.

KILLED BY THE CARS

Portuguese Youth Comes to His Death.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

A FATAL accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the electric car line on Liliha street between Judd and Wyllie streets. Car No. 4 leaving Wyllie street on the down trip at 2:25 o'clock overtook two men and a boy, all riding on horseback, just below Ahlo's house. The men were George Holt, a native named Kapena and a Portuguese boy named Manuel Peter. The horseback party was on its way down the street, going in the same direction as the car.

The men turned off to the left of the car track, the boy riding to the right. The street is wide at this point and as the car approached the horseback party they were each ten or twelve feet from the track on opposite sides.

When the car was almost opposite the boy's horse, the latter reared and plunged and backed directly in front of the car falling against the fender with one leg under it. The boy pitched forward on the track, and by reason of the fender being elevated by the horse's leg getting under it, he passed directly under the fender and the front wheel passed over him, killing him instantly.

As soon as the horse began to act badly Motorman Cooke put on the brakes and reversed the current to prevent an accident. It was all over within a few seconds after the horse began to back. The horse was practically uninjured and got up and ran away.

The boy, who was about sixteen years old, was a son of Manuel Peter, who is employed by W. G. Irwin & Company in their warehouse. His residence is on School street.

The news of the accident was immediately telephoned to the power house and men from there were at once sent up to the scene of the accident with jack screws and lifted the car off the body of the boy. The remains were securely wedged in the gear behind the wheels and could not be taken out without the aid of the screws. The statements of all eye witnesses were to the effect that the occurrence was purely accidental and not in any way the fault of the motorman.

George Varrell, coachman for George R. Carter, witnessed the accident from a short distance away, and states that he saw the three men riding ahead of the car. Upon the approach of the latter two went to one side of the track and the deceased went to the other side. Just as the car reached the vicinity of the party, the horse ridden by the boy acted badly and commenced backing and only stopped when struck by the car. The horse and rider were thrown down. The fender threw the horse to one side, but was raised partially by one of the horse's legs. This unfortunate occurrence allowed the boy to be caught beneath the fender and the car was not stopped until the front wheel had passed over his body.

The patrol wagon was immediately telephoned for and made the trip in a run. As soon as the car was raised the remains were placed on the wagon and taken to the morgue. The injuries sustained by the deceased were frightful, his body being torn and his arms, legs and back being broken. In addition to these mutilations the skull was fractured over the right temple.

Dr. Cooper and Herbert were summoned to the scene of the accident but life was extinct when they arrived, death having been instantaneous. As far as could be ascertained there were no passengers on the car which was one of the small open ones.

Three or four natives who witnessed the accident volunteered the information to the Deputy Sheriff that it was the horse's fault and not the conductor's and asked that the motorman be not arrested as he was blameless and had done all in his power to save the boy's life.

A coroner's jury was summoned consisting of: Eugene Devauchelle, Fred Smith, E. E. Mossman, G. Bowers, A. Lucas and C. Tobin. They viewed the remains at the morgue. The inquest will take place at 7 o'clock this evening, the doctors being unable to report on the autopsy at an earlier hour.

The witnesses at the inquest will include George Holt, Kapena, Motorman Cooke, Conductor Dean and three or four natives.

Last night Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth told a reporter that he had made a thorough investigation of the affair and was of the opinion that the motorman was in no way to blame.

Manager Ballentyne thinks that the fracture of the skull was caused by the boy falling from the horse and striking the rail with his head. He supports his theory by the fact that when the body was taken from under the car the head lay on one side of the track. He thinks that if the boy was not actually killed by the fall he was at least rendered unconscious and was so when the car passed over him.

W. R. Castle and C. G. Ballentyne immediately after the accident visited the parents of the deceased and expressed their sorrow at the accident and their sympathy with the family.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

ANARCHIST MOST GOES TO JAIL FOR ONE YEAR

THE FIRST punishment of an anarchist, since the assassination of President McKinley, for spreading the doctrine of anarchy was the sentence last week of a year in the penitentiary for Johann Most, who has been serving sentences for similar offenses in the jails of Germany, Austria, England and the United States ever since he reached the age of accountability. Most's present offense is that of "endangering the public peace" by publishing in Freiheit, his organ, an article entitled "Murder vs. Murder," from which the following is an extract:

"As despots permit themselves everything, betrayal, poison, murder, etc., in the same way all this is to be employed against them. Yes, crime directed against them is not only right, but it is the duty of everyone who has an opportunity of committing it, and it would be a glory to him if it was successful. Murder as a necessary defense is not only permissible, but it is sometimes a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer. We say murder for murderers; save humanity through blood and iron, poison and dynamite."

Judge Hinsdale, in the court of special sessions in New York city, said in part in sentencing Most:

"When the men framed the penal code of the state of New York they undertook to specify all the crimes known to the law, to state their character, whether felonies or misdemeanors, and provide a penalty. The attempt to thus codify the criminal law was declared by able jurists an impossible undertaking. After framing six hundred and seventy-four sections, they framed the six hundred and seventy-fifth section, which contains these words:

"A person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another, or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

"The light house system of Hawaii will be taken in charge by the United States if the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury holds good. During the visit of Secretary Cooper to Washington he met the members of the Light House Board, a special meeting being held during his presence in the city, and the matter of the taking over of the establishment here was discussed. From every indication this will be done and the next step will be an inspection of the system by Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, who is now here as a member of the Fortifications Board.

Col. Davis has been so busy during his present tour of duty that he has had no time for the consideration of the matter of lights. He has secured only some data which shows the number of the lights, but not their power and other characteristics. The department of Public Works will be asked to furnish Col. Davis with copies of the map and statistics which formed a part of the report of Acting Governor Cooper, so that he may familiarize himself with the situation before his return to take up the complete survey of the lighting situation.

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BRITISH ROAD GETS YANKEE ENGINES

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The American railway locomotive won a substantial victory today when an order was telegraphed to one of the big manufacturers for twenty passenger engines to be used on the Northeastern Railway of England. The order was given by William Wordsell, general superintendent of the company, just prior to his leaving Chicago on the Pennsylvania limited.

Mr. Wordsell was one of a party of English railway officials that are making a tour of the East and Middle West for the purpose of inspecting the terminals and facilities of the great American systems of railways. The party, minus Mr. Wordsell, left for Pittsburgh several days ago, the superintendent being unable to accompany them, owing to illness.

Mr. Wordsell's order makes it patent that he has become convinced that the American locomotive is a superior article to the British engine. Thus far no locomotive of American manufacture has been used on the Northeastern road, but it is Mr. Wordsell's purpose to supplant all of his present power with locomotives manufactured in this country. The locomotives ordered by Mr. Wordsell will cost about \$320,000. They are the same type as those that draw the Pennsylvania limited.

BALDWIN GOES TO MAKAWELI, KAUAI

W. A. Baldwin, who has been the manager of Kahuku Plantation for sometime, has been appointed manager of Makaweli Plantation, on Kauai, taking the place made vacant by the death of the late manager, Hugh Morrison, and will be succeeded by Andrew Adams in the management of Kahuku Plantation. The change was effected on Monday when Mr. Baldwin was given the opportunity to take the management of Makaweli.

Grimbaum & Co., representing Kahuku Plantation, acceded to the proposition on condition that Mr. Baldwin remain until a satisfactory successor could be found to take his place. A meeting was held yesterday and it was decided to offer the management of Kahuku Plantation to Mr. Adams. In all probability Mr. Baldwin will remain at Kahuku a month or so to assist the new manager, and he will then go to Kauai. By these changes Mr. Adams reaches a promotion which has been brought about by hard work. He was at one time on the reportorial staff of the Ad-



JOHANN MOST.

"The plain and obvious intent of this was to leave in the code a little of the flexibility of the common law, to meet cases which the law failed to specify in the preceding sections.

"We hold that the teaching of the doctrine of anarchy seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace, and also 'openly outrages public decency.' The point and pith of the offense of the anarchists is that they teach the doctrine that the pistol, the dagger, and dynamite may be used to destroy rulers. If our conclusions are sound, it is the teacher of the doctrine who can and ought to be punished. It was said by a distinguished English judge, in the celebrated Somerset slave case, that 'No slave can breathe the free air of England.' It would be well if the laws of this country were such that it could be said truthfully that no anarchist can breathe the free air of America."—Literary Digest.

WILL BE FEDERAL LIGHTS.

Col. Davis said yesterday that he might recommend that there be placed at the mouth of the harbor two flashing lights, one white and one red, so as to furnish range for ships coming in at night, but if this should be done it would be a matter of an informal report rather than one which would have the weight of an official communication, so that he could not say whether or not it would be followed in the making of estimates for the Light House Board's work for the coming year. In fact he said he was of opinion that the Board would permit the entire problem to lie over until he had been ordered here for a report which would embrace the whole system and which would make it clear what should be done and how it might best be performed.

Should the recommendation of the Treasury Department be followed it is likely that Col. Davis will be sent back here very soon to get his report in time for submission with recommendations for appropriations by the Light House Board, which appropriations will be included in the bill making provision for sundry civil expenditures, which is one of the latest measures framed by the committee.

vertiser and left newspaper work to go with W. J. Lowrie on Ewa plantation. He followed Mr. Lowrie to Spreckelsville and rose rapidly to positions of trust on the manager's staff.

REMEDIES FOR CHICKEN-POX

Jared Smith has received from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, a report on the chicken sent there recently, which had been suffering from a disease common to the chickens of the islands. The report bears out the conclusions of the officers of the local experiment station, and T. F. Sedgewick, the assistant to Mr. Smith, will soon prepare a bulletin upon the subject for general distribution.

The disease was as previously declared is known as "sorehead" and in a long typewritten letter received from the Washington bureau numerous remedies are suggested for it. The disease is one of fungus origin and known also as "chicken-pox" and is prevalent in many countries. The best means for its prevention is to keep the chicken yards clean. The disease spreads rapidly and is highly contagious, pigeons also being subject to communication.

Among the numerous remedies suggested by the department the simplest is the use of copper sulphate, sulphur ointment, carbolic acid, and tincture of iodine. The last named remedy is however quite severe. In each case the skin of the chicken must be broken before it can be successfully inoculated.

MANUEL DIDN'T LIKE HIS SCHOOL

Truants from the public schools are the bane of the daily existence of teachers and truant officers. The latter are notified every day by teachers that Johnnie, Manuel, Chang or Nakamura, is absent from the school and that no excuse therefor has been received. The teacher usually sends a note to the proper school authorities and the truant officer makes his rounds to discover the whereabouts of the truant.

Yesterday a Portuguese boy, Manuel Tichera, aged 11, one of the pupils of Miss Ferguson of the Royal School, was absent. She notified the officer that Manuel was in the habit of leaving the school either at the first or second recess almost daily and that he had left the school yesterday at 11 o'clock. About 2 o'clock he was found on the streets downtown, with a bag for carrying newspapers suspended from his

Board's Report on Our Defenses Complete.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

FOR more than twenty miles the Kona coast of the Island of Oahu will be fortified in such a manner as to make the island practically impregnable. The report of the Board of Fortifications which has been investigating the coast line for the purpose of locating needed batteries was completed and signed yesterday. Col. Heuer, president of the board, will take it with him in the Alameda today and will forward it to Washington at once.

The work of the Board has been accomplished with remarkable rapidity. Arriving here Thursday morning last the members despite rain and mud spent that day covering the Waikiki district and without the least let up pushed their task through to completion. This involved the exploration of the coast from Koko Head to below Pearl Harbor covering nearly thirty possible locations for high power guns, inspecting the only available pass and Puncbowl which has been suggested as a desirable site for a great fortification. Not only have some twelve locations been chosen for batteries, but it is understood that one central artillery camp or station has been surveyed and the location will be recommended.

The Board is composed of two engineers and two artillery officers, and the result of their deliberations covers not only number and location of fortified points but also size of armament and estimate of probable cost. Every member of the Board observes a degree of secrecy as to all that has been accomplished and the full details of the work will only be known when the Chief of Engineers at Washington, after a review of the report, discloses its purport.

It is understood that the Board will not recommend any turret batteries. Instead of this system of defenses which is esteemed by many prominent engineer officers to be still in an experimental stage, the older and more approved system of low fortifications with disappearing carriages for the high power rifles will be the general type of defenses. The carriages of this type are used to mount the eight, ten and twelve inch breech loading rifles now being manufactured for coast defenses. It is the belief of artilleryists that with heavy walls the fortifications furnishing mounts for this type of rifle are the most advantageous and outclass the proposed turret, the chief advocates of which are naval officers.

While the principal batteries of the twelve or more, so far located on paper, will be of this type there may be some of the larger guns, such as the great sixteen inch rifles now being constructed at Watervliet, placed on commanding points, like the harbor mouth and the Pearl Harbor entrance. These guns are too heavy for the disappearing carriage as developed up to this time and they are always mounted in barbette, behind armored shields, which furnish complete protection for ordnance and artillery.

For the perfect protection of the island and the government works, the chain of fortifications will embrace emplacements for guns at Waialae bay, on Diamond Head, at Waikiki, at the Harbor mouth, at Pearl Harbor and beyond commanding Waianae bay. Owing to the fact that the mountain passes may be easily defended little fear is felt that any enemy will ever menace the garrison from the rear or on the flank.

There is an opinion held by many army officers here that the proposed site for a post at Kahauliki should be abandoned, as it would furnish a target distinguishable at long range, and it is believed the present Board will recommend a location nearer down to the seashore.

He was taken to the Police Station and given a sound lecture for staying away from school so often. The little fellow cried and showed considerable repentance.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAT, Auditor.

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FRIDAY : : : NOVEMBER 15.

The next Legislature will have one
busy committee, that on back bills.

There is no chance to accuse the
Fortifications Board of soldiering while
here.

There are evidences that the Home
Rule frog is about to try to reach the
side of the Elephant.

The small schooner seems to be go-
ing out of the inter-island carrying
business, rather too fast for the owners.

The Choctaws rubbed it in when they
passed resolutions denouncing the an-
archists. That's the kind of reds they
are.

Miss Stone has been given an oppor-
tunity seldom enjoyed by one of her
profession, to preach in the lair of the
bandit.

Hawaiian vegetables from the high
lands are excellent beyond question;
the problem is not raising but carry-
ing them to market.

The proposition to have the Legisla-
ture come together to insure an in-
crease in the prices of sugar shares
goes the 10 cent fish bill several better.

The Republican Territorial Commit-
tee seems to propose to follow the King
of France up the hill and down again,
for the prospect is that the votes at the
coming meeting will be the same as at
the last.

In making his determination to not
marry until he has lifted the Ameri-
can's Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton has de-
clared himself to the company of the
Americans who are not to shave until
Cleveland is re-elected.

It is hard on Cervara, after so many
protestations of regard from this coun-
try, to have to see all the harrowing
details in print once more, with the
opinion of every junior officer that he
was not up to the game.

From the values put upon the gods
of the Chinese which were burned, it
may be argued that they had only an
intrinsic worth, for if they could not
save themselves they would be of lit-
tle service to their devotees.

New York to London in one hundred
hours is practicable enough, if St. John
N. B. is made the American terminal
for the ocean grayhounds and limited
trains are run between there and the
metropolis. San Francisco to Honolulu
in less than one hundred hours is prac-
ticable now.

In its desire to show familiarity with
business methods the Home Rule ma-
jority in the legislature quite got be-
yond its depth. If provision had been
made for the expenses of the Fire
Claims Commission in one sum, the dis-
tribution being placed under the care
of the members of the court, the work
could go on. But the self important
busybodies who had to show how much
they did not know overrode one fund
and shortened another, so that the
work of the court may be abruptly
brought to an end.

EXTEND RAT CRUSADE.

Now that the shipping men have been
aroused to the necessity for the appli-
cation of the ounce of prevention to
gain security from the necessity of ap-
plying the pound of cure, there is an
urgent duty facing each household of
the city, to aid in the extermination
of the rats which live about the homes
of our people. That there are thousands
of rats living in the barns and trees
is beyond question, as the many citizens
who are so greatly interested in the
crusade as to endeavor to catch them,
agree that the pest is one of propor-
tions.

One man who has kept a trap busy
for the last few days caught three score
rats in three days and others report
great success. With this condition in
the city the extermination of the rats
should not be confined to those that
live along the waterfront. They are as
dangerous to the health of the commu-
nity if they live out on the plains as if
they make their homes beneath the
wharves, for the slightest infection will
spread through the entire rat colony
and with the danger ever present, of
the germ being found, the rats at once
become a menace.

The Board of Health, which is active
in its efforts to safeguard the com-
munity, will move in an effort to arouse
the people to the necessity of killing the
pests. It is a matter which needs the
concerted action of all the people and
once the start is made there should be
no let up in the fight against the rats
until they have been as nearly exter-
minated as they may be by trap and
poison.

That a city may be rid of the rats
was proven in Japan where the people
joined with the officials and by united
efforts simply killed off all the rodents
that could be found in the various sea-
ports, such as Kobe and Nagasaki, as
well as in the larger city of Yokohama.
Honolulu will never have another ex-
perience with the plague. Once a peo-
ple become aroused to the necessity
of preventing contagion they can do so.
Honolulu is becoming so aroused now
and the results will be for the perma-
nent security of the city.

NON PARTIZAN ACTION.

(From Thursday's daily.)

THE New York City elections which took place last week, the results of
which are not yet known here, involve some features which can be
studied with interest by local statesmen.

New York City is the home of the "machine." No where else in Chris-
tendom has political control through a "machine" been brought to such per-
fection as under the manipulation of the Tammany leaders on the one hand,
and Senator Platt of the Republican machine on the other.

The city is normally Democratic, as the party always has from fifty to
one hundred thousand voters belonging to or connected with Tammany Hall,
who can be depended upon to vote the straight ticket, no matter what hap-
pens. Tammany rule is so uniformly vicious and corrupt that there is always
a large vote opposed to it, which is not however directly Republican. When
this vote and the regular Republican vote can be brought into action to-
gether, Tammany generally goes down to defeat. But many of the voters
who oppose Tammany domination are not in full sympathy with Republican
policies. They want honest, decent government; but they do not believe in
high protection or expansion. Consequently, if the Republican campaign is
run on straight party lines, these people are repelled; they start a "good gov-
ernment" club or put a "citizen ticket" in the field, with the result that Tam-
many generally wins the election. Time and again has this happened.

This year however, the Machine Republicans, after consultation with all
the other parties and factions, have agreed to waive national issues, name a
non-partizan, fusion ticket and concentrate their energies against the com-
mon enemy.

We shall know soon whether or not the combination has been success-
ful. If successful, it will be a step toward the permanent rescue of municipal
government in the United States from the wretched slough of corruption
into which it has fallen in the great cities and in some of the small ones.
But whether it is successful or not, the lesson of local interest to be drawn
from the campaign is, that even that arch machine politician Tom Platt, the
most astute Republican boss that New York has ever developed, does not
desist to temporarily subordinate national policies and ignore national party
lines and to join with mugwumps, gold Democrats, and members of other
parties, in support of a fusion ticket on which each has representation.

We have here in Hawaii a party of ignorance and corruption. A party
to whom spoils and jobs and "rake offs" are the supreme thing to look for-
ward to and work for. This party was typified in the late Home Rule
Legislature.

The Republicans alone outvoted this party on Oahu at the last election,
and very nearly carried the Territory on the vote for delegate; while the
Democrats cast a large vote.

The Home Rulers through sheer stupidity failed to do much, except to
spend about \$30,000 in legislative expenses, and many of their followers are
disgusted, while their leaders are quarrelling among themselves.

Now, between seasons, when no elections are at hand and calm judgment
can be exercised, it would seem to be sound common sense for our local lead-
ers among the Republicans, Democrats and others who oppose the Home
Rulers to try and reach some common understanding resulting in a fusion
ticket of such responsible men as will draw to it not only the entire party
strength, but also the floating vote which belongs to no party, but which
wants honest, competent administration of the government.

There can scarcely be a doubt that such a course would place a delega-
tion in the legislature that would render impossible a repetition of the im-
potence and corruption of last session.

COST OF THE WAR.

It is now estimated that the war with
Spain cost the United States \$500,000,000.
When it is taken into account that the
transportation of its armies meant the
moving of thousands of men across a
continent and an ocean, that an entire
system in the War Office had to be de-
veloped, and that there was much of
the supplies purchased at rush order
prices, the spending of this sum will be
easily understood.

The first query will be, of course, did it
pay, and the next, from whence will the
returns come. To answer the first it is
necessary only to consider the causes
of the war. It was no thought of gain
which stirred the hearts of the Ameri-
can people. The interests of humanity
demanded that there be peace in Cuba,
where desolation reigned. It has come.
Attendant upon the humbling of Spain's
power was the taking of the Philippines
and Porto Rico. Already there are
signs of the great future which must
be before the latter. The island has
been rejuvenated. The expenses are
paid by the revenues of the country.
There are investments of American cap-
ital which are giving employment to
the people and promise to return rich
profits to the investors and the citizens
alike.

In the Philippines the solution is not
yet, but it is not the less sure and every
evidence is that the future wealth of
the islands may be as great as the pos-
sessions of other powers in the same
seas. There are native minerals and
woods, the fields will yield varied prod-
ucts and already capital is beginning
the exploitation of the many forms of
wealth. From the standpoint of Hu-
manity the war paid the moment Spain
was forced off the western hemisphere.
From the material side the payment,
though delayed, is certain.

But the cost has been paid, though it
has been so slight a burden that it has
been very little noticed. The war re-
venue bill, which was introduced by Mr.
Dingley April 25th, as soon as the war
was on, was estimated to provide \$140,-
000,000, and in fact did put into the
treasury about \$150,000,000 a year for
each of the three years it was collected.
The last session of Congress reduced it
by \$40,000,000 a year so that by this
time the collections under it have about
paid the expense connected with the
war. Meantime there has been such a
period of prosperity that the Nation has
become richer than ever before. Lender
to the World is to be our title in the
financial circles which embrace the na-
tions if the progress of the past con-
tinues. With the opening of new vistas
of influence there have come new lines
of commercial activity, until the War
Lord of Europe looks with envious eyes
and plots to break our vast trade
strength. The completion of the task
which was thrust upon us will mean
much for the future greatness of the
country. The war is over and only the
suppression of disorder in a distant ter-
ritory remains as a task for the army.
It will be completed and the future will
be all the brighter, not only for our
Country but for the World, by reason of
the conflict of 1898.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT.

No better reason for asking the
business men of the community to come
to the relief of the government and loan
funds sufficient to carry through the
work of the Fire Claims Commission,
could have been advanced by Governor
Dole, than that when the work is again
taken up, if it is now dropped it may
be carried on by a new court, in all
probability, and the experience gained
by the present competent body will be
lost to the community.

The task which confronted the men
in the court was a great one, and that
they have shown such wisdom and skill
in the handling of the questions is a
great testimonial to the worth of the
body. During the six months past the
members of the court have struggled
through a vast amount of business and
have heard claims which have given
them an insight into conditions in the
burned district before the great fire
that no other set of men could gain
without similar opportunities. The
court is able to handle more cases and
give to them closer analysis than a new

court could hope to do without such
experience. To run a risk of losing
the benefit of this knowledge which is
special, is something the business com-
munity should not do.

There are interests bound up in the
settlement of these claims, as hinted at
by the Governor, which are of impor-
tance to the entire community, since
they affect every branch of our indus-
tries at this time. It would appear
that an advance of a few thousands
now would be more than repaid in the
releasing from the treasury of a half
million dollars through the payment of
a proportion of the judgments entered
by the court when its hearings have
been finished. It would be a misfor-
tune if the work of the court is not
finished now that it has progressed so
far, and the business men of the city
will appreciate when the facts come
home to them, that the failure of the
legislature to make proper provision for
the court is only another evidence of
the incompetence of the legislators, and
perhaps will be an argument against
further attempts to make laws by the
same aggregation.

RECIPROCITY'S BENEFIT.

Deliberation was one of the most
striking characteristics of President
McKinley, and his administration is
marked by many instances of calm and
thoughtful action. It is this character-
istic which has given rise to some of
the criticism of the late president and
his attitude toward Reciprocity.

The policy belonged to Blaine and was
the pet theory of that idol of protection-
ists. McKinley while recognizing the
value of the policy could not bring
himself to a determined advocacy of
it until such time as the United States
has sufficient to offer to justify Europe
in bidding for our trade. How com-
pletely he entered into the spirit of the
development of the policy is shown by
the course his commissioner, John A.
Kasson followed, building up a series of
treaties covering a range of industries,
so as to consolidate all sections through
their senators behind the group of con-
ventions. The Washington Star says
of McKinley's deliberation:

When the Maine was destroyed there
was the loudest demand for an immedi-
ate declaration of war. Probably no
man saw more clearly that war was
coming, but few could know so well as
the president that the country was not
at the moment prepared for war even
with a power like Spain. And so he took
his own time. He conferred with friends,
he argued with the impatient. He al-
located a few men, who in the great
conceived the idea that he was refusing
to look the situation in the face. All
the time, however, he was clearing the
deck for action. When all was ready he
announced ready, and the war was over
in ninety days. The president had known
when to strike better than many of his
advisers.

Mr. McKinley had listened for many
years to arguments about free trade, and
freer trade, and reciprocity, and all that.
He was told that protection was a hin-
drance and not a help in the develop-
ment of a nation's material resources.
Lower the tariff bars and let everybody
with stuff to sell come in on their own
terms, and we should presently have the
greatest country on earth. Keep up the
bars, and we should make little if any
progress. Mr. McKinley was not con-
vinced. He knew the country was not
prepared for any tampering with the
bars at all. He therefore continued to
advocate protection, knowing full well
that in time it would lead up to freer
trade, through the medium of recipro-
city. It was his good fortune to live to
see that day dawn, and it was character-
istic of the man to speak out as soon
as he was convinced that the country
was ready for the fray.

How well he would have led us into
the new field had he lived we may know
from the successful way in which he
led us in past engagements.
What we have now to do is to push
on in the direction that he marked out.
We have assurance from him in his part-
ing message that we are ready for the
movement. Many of our industries are
firmly established, and we have a great
manufacturing output so large that we
are able to sell our goods in all the
markets, and sales of increased size in
old markets, are essential to our nation-
al prosperity. The proposition is clear.
The details must of course be worked
out by experts. We have worked and
waited and we are now ready.

AMERICANS IN CONVENTION.

Never since the policy of calling into
convention the representatives of the
powers of the western hemisphere was
brought into being and the Bureau of
American Republics of the American
state department began to be felt as a
power for good, has there been so
great interest in the work of the Pan
American Congress as in that at the
City of Mexico. The members are men
of experience and weight in their own
countries. Their programme has been
carefully thought out and the leaders
will do all in their power to have it
followed to a legitimate conclusion.
With these facts as precedent the re-
sults will be closely watched and the
hope and belief is that they have to do
with the bettering of the feeling be-
tween the nations of the two Ameri-
cas.

The three great problems are the
health, the peace, and the material
progress of the hemisphere. Happiness
and prosperity depend upon securing
these things. There is a lack of them
as matters stand today. The fevers of
Central and South America are fright-
fully fatal, and the local treatment is
sadly insufficient. Why not, after con-
sultation, agree upon policies of hygiene
and quarantine which experience ap-
proves and recommends? Political rev-
olutions have been frequent in the
same quarter, and the satirical com-
ment of the day classifies them as a
Central and South American diversion.
Why not arrange for a hemispherical
board of arbitration, with power to try
and to settle by fair and just means
the disputes that may arise between
the countries?

As to commerce, this hemisphere has
scarcely started in the race. The
United States, which is at the head of
the hunt, is just beginning to find it-
self. Mexico is waking up, and here
and there in Central and South America
are evidences of an awakening. But
the hemisphere as a whole is but a be-
ginner. The pace is getting hot. The
eastern hemisphere is astir. The oldest
countries there are being revived.
Even Egypt, under the organizing pow-
er of English, is becoming a factor
again in the world's productivity. The
sphinx and the pyramids are losing
interest even in the eyes of visitors.
Cotton and the new canals will soon
be the wonders of that old land.

Compared with the eastern, the west-
ern hemisphere is virgin soil for all
great manufacturing, and agricultural
and commercial enterprises. But or-
ganization, co-operation, and hemi-
spherical pride are essential to full de-
velopment in this great world contest,
and the whole hemisphere looks to the
congress now sitting to promote those
indispensable ends.

TRIUMPH OF REFORM.

Seth Low's victory over the forces of
Tammany in New York, coupled as it
is with the success of the fusion ticket
which he led, in so many points, means
much more than appears on the face.
It is the culmination of the arousing
of the people over the scandals affecting
almost every department of the govern-
ment of the city. Now that the cleans-
ing is in sight, the people of the coun-
try will look on and admire and ap-
plaud.

Taken as a whole the result of the
ballotting indicates that Republicanism
still retains its hold upon the people of
the nation and that the control of all
branches of the government will not
pass from it for many years.

Republican at Washington and Home
Ruler at home seems to be the
plan by which Wilcox hopes to play
both ends in favor of the middle. If the
rumors of plots are true the delegate
may fall between the two horses he is
trying to ride.

Householders all over the United
States are watching for an announce-
ment that Pierpont Morgan has or-
ganized a green grocer's and butcher's
trust, as all prices are skyrocketing.

President Roosevelt is one of the
plain people for by his order the Presi-
dential office and residence will be
known as the "White House," not "Ex-
ecutive Mansion," as formerly.

Miss Stone is well, the brigands are
hopeful and Consul Dickinson is an-
xious, which means that the money has
not been paid over, nor the captives set
free.

France has found the only way to
touch the honor of the Porte is through
the pocket book, and every other claim-
ant may try the same plan.

Maclay may dramatize Alger's book,
if a suitable actor for the part of the
General Commanding can be found.

THE LITTLE FOXES.

"It's the little foxes that spoil the
grapes." That old saying comes from
the vineyards of the East. It teaches a
lesson thousands of years old, yet a
lesson never fully learned by human-
ity; the lesson that we take precau-
tions against great dangers, but ignore
the small things. How true this is in
disease! If we know of a case of
smallpox, we'd walk blocks to go
around the infected district; if cholera
were prevalent we'd take every precau-
tion against the disease; but consump-
tion and lung diseases slay hundreds
where cholera or smallpox proves fatal
to one person; and yet we ignore a
cough or cold as little things, although
these little things are the beginning of
the most incurable maladies. Colds
and coughs are the sparks of disease,
and the only safe way is to stamp them
out at once. That hectic fire which
burns in the cheek of the consumptive
was started by just the little spark of
a cough which was too insignificant, it
seemed, to bother about. Thousands of
lives would be saved annually if Kick-
apoo Cough Cure were promptly used.
It snuffs out a cold as easily as the
spark is snuffed out, and prevents the
inflammation and congestion which re-
sult in pneumonia and pave the way
for consumption. It promptly cures
colds, coughs, catarrh, croup, influenza,
la grippe, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia,
consumption, cold in the head, or the
deep-seated hacking cough. It is a
soothing and healing preparation, and
has started the wonders in the cure of
stubborn and obstinate cases of throat
and lung trouble. It is a splendid
remedy for children.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents
for Kickapoo Medicines.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large,
inflamed, burning, itching, scaling
patches and cause intense suffering.
It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of
the humors on which this ailment de-
pends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward,
Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla.
She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on
my arms which I concluded was salt rheum.
I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in
two days felt better. It was not long before
I was cured, and I have never had any skin
disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the
promise. It is positively unequalled
for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. box 758, Ho-
nolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers
J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-
chinery of every description made to
order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the
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In Connection With the Canadian-
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Tickets are Issued

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and Canada, via Victoria and
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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China
India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information
apply to

THEO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance \$,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance \$,399,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,900,000
Total reinsurance 45,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire or
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Am-
erican Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into ef-
fect on and after December 1, 1901.
Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.
2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Ho-
nolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are autho-
rized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most reasonable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of Lon-
don,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance
Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance
Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insur-
ance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Ma-
nich and Berlin.

For tickets and general information
apply to

LABOR AND MORE MONEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

view local conditions. To attempt to apply the general land laws to the public lands of the Territory would most certainly lead to confusion. In many of the tracts there is such an intermingling of private and public interests that it would be impossible to apply the laws. Further, the size, shape and character of the lands would seem to be against such action. The location and quantity of the principal lands are shown upon the map, but a description of the character of the lands can only be given in a general way.

"Where the maps fail to show lands mentioned in the schedule it is for the reason that they are either so diminutive as not to be distinguishable on the map or that they have not been surveyed.

COMMERCE.

"The volume of commerce to the credit of the Territory is very satisfactory. While the great bulk of our trade can no longer be placed upon the customs of our accounts it is necessary for the purpose of comparison to include the amounts of domestic products shipped to the mainland with that exported to foreign countries. In this connection it becomes pertinent to note the difficulty which exists in showing the amount of our domestic trade. Since the 14th of June, 1900, the day when Hawaii became an organized territory, no entry of goods has been required when either shipped to or from the mainland. For this reason it is not practicable to give an accurate account of the amount of American goods that have entered the Territory.

"Through the courtesy of the collector of the port of Honolulu I am able to give the following statistics for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1901:

EXPORTS.

| Articles. | Quantity. | Values. |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Sugar, lbs. | 699,573.231 | \$7,993,924.41 |
| Hides and skins. | | |
| Rice, | 1,364,100 | 76,994.66 |
| Rice, lbs. | 549,475 | 2,527.09 |
| Coffee, lbs. | 2,629,169 | 31,897.27 |
| Wool, raw, lbs. | 819,734 | 10,184.84 |
| Meat, canned, .. | 93,320 | 4,615.00 |
| Honey | | 9,770.09 |
| Sundry fruit | | 75,167.65 |
| Curios | | 1,095.00 |
| Sundries | | 16,654.53 |
| Total | | \$28,054,439.43 |

SPECIE.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| United States | \$1,254,094.77 |
| Other countries | 66,705.99 |
| Total | \$1,320,770.27 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total exports, merchandise | \$28,054,439.43 |
| Total exports, specie | 1,320,770.27 |
| Grand total | \$29,375,209.90 |

IMPORTS.

| Articles. | Values. |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Merchandise | \$2,354,717.60 |
| Specie | 5,078.00 |
| Total | \$2,359,795.60 |

"From a knowledge of the extensive improvements that have been made upon the plantations during the past year and the increased amount of general merchandise purchased, a conservative estimate of our trade with the mainland would place the figures at about \$20,000,000.

"With a total population of 153,773, the amount of produce shipped and exported shows a rate of \$18.49 per capita. "Greater harbor facilities are urgently needed at all the ports of entry. At Honolulu many vessels are detained far beyond the number of days stipulated in the charter, with the consequent increased expenses. An appropriation for the improvement of Honolulu and Hilo harbors has been asked for, which I trust will meet with your approval.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

"The principal sources of revenue are from taxes levied upon real and personal property, the sale of Territorial internal revenue stamps, license fees, penalties and costs in civil and criminal actions, inheritance tax, rates from waterworks, rents from land, and land sales.

Taxes levied upon real and personal property are limited to 1 per cent per annum upon the assessed value. Assessments, however, are made upon the basis of actual cash value. The method of assessing enterprises for profit as a whole has made a considerable increase in the value of taxable property. In this way the earning capacity of corporations is a factor in increasing the amount of money contributed by the plantations.

An income tax of 2 per cent was passed by the legislature at its first session, 1901. The validity of the law was contested, but the supreme court of the Territory sustained the law. This tax will probably produce about \$500,000 per annum.

The estimated receipts, July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, show a total of \$2,565,560. The summary of appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1903, salaries and pay rolls, totals \$2,183,812.50. Current expenses of all departments totals \$2,523,620.52.

FIRE CLAIMS.

The subject of fire claims is given much space, and the report tells of the conditions prevailing at the time of the plague outbreak and the methods employed to fight the disease. The great fire of January 29, 1901, is described. Continuing the report says:

"To relieve the distress occasioned by these unfortunate events, the executive sought to have losses determined, with the intention of ultimate settlement and payment. As our political status was in transition and without legislative power, the President of the United States was asked to authorize the appointment of a commission who were to hear and adjudicate these claims; his sanction having been obtained, the commission was selected and organized, but the council of state, the only body at that time having power to appropriate money, declined to do so; the commission then adjourned without having accomplished its purpose.

"The Territorial legislature passed an act entitled 'An act to provide for the ascertainment and payment of all claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed by fire in the years A. D. 1899 and 1900, under orders of the board of health,' which was approved April 29, 1901. The commissioners were immediately appointed, and the reception of claims soon followed. Up to the writing of this report, August 28, 1901, 6,082 claims, amounting to \$2,472,451.53, have been filed. The commission has the confidence of the community, and has been in almost constant session since its appointment, with the expectation that the conclusion will be reached by the end of the present year. These claims vary greatly in amount, some being for a few dollars for the loss of personal effects, while others are for many thou-

sands of dollars for the destruction of stocks of goods, and buildings. The legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for the payment of adjudicated claims, this amount to be distributed over a period of three years at a rate not to exceed \$300,000 per year.

"In adjudicating the plague expenses were incurred amounting to \$230,488.07. While the determination of the fire claims will add another large amount to be met out of the revenues of the Territory, if no assistance is forthcoming, it is suggested that congress be asked to authorize a contribution toward the payment of these heavy financial engagements. The retention by the Territory of the income derived from the receipts of the custom house in the district appeals to one as a proper and just method of granting such relief. Customs duties are an indirect tax upon the people. Why not, then, permit them to be used in this instance for the benefit of the people who have already paid large sums in the suppression of the dread disease for the common good?

"Scarcely any business of importance is carried on except by organized partnerships and corporations. The financial standing of the corporations is excellent. There has been no important failure or liquidation during the past ten years. The list of corporations gives a total of 219; foreign 11, railroads 6, educational 5, secret lodges 8, cemeteries 5, churches and benevolent purposes 53.

LABOR.

"Upon the successful and economical production of sugar depends the prosperity of the Islands. It may be unfortunate that there is not a greater diversity of resources, but climate, soils, and general conditions seem to have placed this instance upon us. The raising of cotton and tobacco has never gone beyond the experimental stage, while the cultivation of rice seems to have reached the maximum point, and the crop is about all consumed here. It is but natural, then, that our best efforts should be devoted to fostering and protecting our principal industry. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the mainland shares to a great extent in our prosperity, for of the \$28,000,000 that has been paid for our products during the past period, over \$20,000,000 has been spent in the purchase of materials and supplies from different points on the mainland, which were the product of American capital and labor.

"Much has been said about the employment of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese by the planters. In answer to such criticism, it may safely be said that such action never has, does not now, and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained for the plantations it means millions of dollars spent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture.

"Since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a Territory of the United States, the immigration of unskilled laborers has increased, particularly many of the Japanese and Chinese have returned to their native countries. Between June 14, 1900, the date when the organic act went into effect, and the 31st day of August, 1901, 4,079 Japanese have left the Territory, while only 589 have arrived. This condition of affairs presents most serious question as affecting our principal industry. All sugar plantations in stock have fallen far below their former value, owing to the uncertainty of the labor supply. This has had the effect of producing a stringency in the money market from which many have suffered loss. If no relief is forthcoming, the most disastrous results will surely follow.

"It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the unskilled labor upon the plantations must be furnished by other than Americans. This would be true if even the large estates were divided into small holdings. It is simply a physical impossibility for the Anglo-Saxon satisfactorily to perform the severe labor required in the sugar fields. This being true, Hawaii is entitled to legislation favorable to its greatest prosperity. The presence of a large number of Chinese and Japanese has not proved detrimental either to skilled or unskilled American labor. While there is a slight competition in the mechanical trades from Chinese and Japanese, the scale of wages shows that the earnings of our own people have not materially been interfered with.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

"What can the man of small means do in the way of agriculture? Is a question often asked, and is a good difficult one to answer. No one seems to care to take the responsibility of saying that he will be successful. Experiments along these lines are being made, but no definite results have been reached. In former years most of the cereals were raised on the mountain lands of moderate elevations, but this industry was abandoned many years ago with the exception of corn and potatoes. These are still grown on the highlands of the Kula district, on the Island of Maui, and to a very limited extent in Hilo and Hamakua districts, on the Island of Hawaii, principally by the homesteaders.

"The growing of the fruits of the temperate zone has never been systematically attempted. Citrus fruits do well in many of the districts, but no large tracts have been devoted to their culture, the main supply coming from the trees that grow at random. The culture of the pineapple is now receiving considerable attention, but the immense yields from a small acreage indicate that the industry may easily be overdone. Coffee seems to be the crop suitable for the man of small means, but unfortunately it has not proved so, low prices and high wages having rendered its cultivation unprofitable. The small farmer, as he is known throughout the Eastern and Pacific States, is unknown here. The man who desires to become a planter in this work is welcome, and he would find land at such prices as would seem to warrant his making the attempt, but he will find much to contend with and conditions that are new and untried. This may be discouraging, but I believe that it would be unfair to make rose statements that could not be fulfilled. There are so many conditions that enter into the subject that it is difficult to make a correct estimate of probable results. Transportation of products has an important bearing upon the question. Insect pests are numerous and seem to be on the increase. Soils vary so greatly in character that while several products may do well in a locality others are complete failures.

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks that have been mentioned, it can be truly said that if a favorable location as to soil and rainfall is chosen, a man can secure for himself a comfortable home, where he need scarcely consider the land would not be fulfilled. There are so many conditions that enter into the subject that it is difficult to make a correct estimate of probable results. Transportation of products has an important bearing upon the question. Insect pests are numerous and seem to be on the increase. Soils vary so greatly in character that while several products may do well in a locality others are complete failures.

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"The raising of stock has received new life during the past two years, owing to the great advances in the price of meat. Many importations of the improved grades have been made, and much capital is being invested in the enterprise.

The business is, as a general rule, carried on in the mountain districts, where large tracts of fairly good pasture land have been secured. The difficulty has been, and still continues to be, the want of the rainfall. No attempts have been made to raise crops for fattening purposes. A few of the stockmen have made efforts to improve their pastures by the introduction of forage grasses. The presence of the horntail is a great source of annoyance to the cattle. In some districts this pest is so bad that the stock will not fatten, owing to the incessant assaults of swarms of flies. While the man with a few head of stock may be able, by the application of certain washes that are obnoxious to the fly, to give relief to his cattle, there seems to be no practical remedy for large herds. Fortunately the fly is not so numerous upon the highlands as near the sea. The local industry is not able to supply the meat required for consumption.

"The making of butter receives the attention of some of the stockmen owning ranches in the mountains. The cows are partially milked and the balance reserved for the calves that are kept in the corrals about the milking sheds.

"The production of milk is very expensive, for all the bran, middlings and other food stuffs have to be shipped from the mainland. Sorghum and alfalfa are grown for fodder, but these are insufficient to produce a good flow of milk, unless combined with other food. Milk sells at retail for 10 and 12 cents a quart, and from selected cows, 15 cents a quart. The warm and unvarying climate does not seem to be conducive to the raising of a milk-producing strain of cows. By judicious selections for a number of years this may be accomplished, but efforts along this line have, so far, shown no appreciable results. As far as present information goes, there have been no trials at all, probably owing to the fact that milk is disposed of at such high prices.

FISHERIES.

"The status of private fishing rights is not quite certain. The organic act repealed all Hawaiian laws which conferred exclusive rights upon private persons, and declared all fisheries in the sea waters to be free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to vested rights. A number of the most valuable fishing rights were conveyed to individuals exclusively by Hawaiian laws. This class seems clearly to come within the term 'vested rights.' The remainder of the fishing rights were conferred by statute and it may well be argued that such rights, having been created by the law-making power, are subject to be extinguished by the repeal of the law. If this view is adopted, Congress, having repealed the laws, there are now no exclusive rights except such as may have been granted by patent or deed.

"Under present conditions, some speedy action must be taken to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes of the Territory.

"In former years the fishing was done almost exclusively by Hawaiians. The great majority of the fishermen are now Japanese, and to their method of fishing is chargeable the very marked diminution of the fish supply. By fishing in the shallow waters with nets of small meshes many of the young fish are destroyed. Their favorite way of fishing is to have a net from 600 to 1,000 feet in length, with a mesh not exceeding a half inch and in the center a large bag or trap lined with mosquito netting, and with a boat at either end they sweep the bays and inlets, taking everything in reach of the net, even to the smallest fish but a few days old. This practice means the rapid destruction of the fish supply, yet a bill introduced in the legislature to limit the size of mesh to not less than one inch failed to receive any consideration further than first reading. The objection to the bill was that it would prohibit the catching of several varieties of small fish of which the Hawaiians are very fond. In retaining this privilege the destruction of a large number of the more important fish is made certain. I recommend that a special agent of the Fish Commission be located in the Territory and that proper restrictive measures be put in force at an early date.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"The progress of public instruction has been one of the most important, although the department has been seriously hampered for want of sufficient funds for the erection of necessary school buildings to accommodate the increasing school population.

"Industrial schools are receiving the attention of the department. A tract of land of 73 acres has recently been set aside for the school. It is expected that in a few years this institution will be self-supporting. There is sufficient wet land and water for irrigation to raise forage for a small dairy farm, as well as to furnish the necessary vegetables for consumption.

"The removal of the boys' school from its present location in Honolulu to this new tract will be followed by its occupation by an industrial school for girls. At present there is no opportunity for caring for the waifs and strays of the female sex.

"All the schools are now conducted upon the grade system, English being the basis of all instruction. The grammar and high schools located in Honolulu are fully up to similar schools on the mainland, graduates from the high school being accepted by several of the universities without further examination.

"The amount of money expended for the support of public schools during the past year was \$282,255.45. Appropriations have been made for the biennial period ending June 30, 1902, for salaries and pay rolls, \$622,862.50. For current expenses, \$199,025.

IRRIGATION.

"The results from irrigation in the cultivation of sugar cane is very marked; in fact, the great majority of the plantations are entirely dependent upon it for the growth of the crop, the rainfall on all the islands, with the exception of Hawaii, being inadequate for the purpose. The Kohala and Hamakua districts, however, occasionally suffer from drought. The consensus of opinion fixes the required rainfall for successful growth of cane at about 8 inches per month. On the Island of Maui water for irrigation is for the most part obtained from the mountain streams, which is conducted by long ditches and flumes to the fields. During the prevalence of the northeast trades the rainfall on the windward side of the high mountains of east and west Maui is quite regular, and it is from these sources that the water for irrigation is obtained. The plantations on the Island of Oahu depend almost entirely for their supply of water upon artesian wells, which are bored on the lowlands and water pumped to reservoirs located at convenient points for its distribution. There are about 550 of these flowing wells, having depth ranging from 200 to 300 feet. The usual diameter of pipe is 12 inches and the average flow of water is about 1,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

"The conservation in Honolulu of the storm water is attracting considerable attention at the present time. The natural conditions are such as to justify the belief that great benefit can be derived from intelligent work along these lines. There are at present untold millions of gallons of water running into the sea, which if impounded could be sent to the arid sections of the several islands and used upon land that is now unfit for cultivation solely for the want of water. I recommend that an investigation of this subject be undertaken at an early date, and that congress be requested to authorize the issuance of grants of licenses for the purpose of constructing suitable dams, reservoirs, pipe lines, ditches, flumes and other necessary appliances for the conservation and distribution of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

FORESTRY.

"No question is of more vital importance with us than that of the protection and extension of our forests. Much has been written both by scientists and laymen on the subject; but in my opinion what is most wanted at the present time is the presence of some expert forester to compete with the landowners who shall be done and then vigorous action on the lines of his recommendations.

"Our forest area is being steadily diminished through various causes. Facts, figures, and theories might be enumerated but all to no purpose, unless some practical steps are taken to remedy the present conditions.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

"At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following estimates for appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, have been made:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Light-houses | \$10,000 |
| 1. Makapu Point, Oahu | 20,000 |
| 2. Kahului, Maui | 10,000 |
| 3. Puna, Hawaii | 10,000 |
| 4. Kailua, Hawaii | 5,000 |
| 5. Kawaihewa, Hawaii | 5,000 |
| 6. Mahukona, Hawaii | 5,000 |
| 7. Kalaokalanau, Molokai | 5,000 |

Expenses of light-houses—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Pay of light-house keepers (15 light-houses) | 9,444 |
| 2. Oil, wicks, chimneys and sundries | 3,000 |
| 3. Repairs to houses, etc. | 1,000 |
| Harbor improvements— | |
| 1. Honolulu, dredging harbor | 250,000 |
| 2. Hilo harbor, Hawaii breakwater | 500,000 |
| 3. Waipua, Oahu, Honolulu harbor | 9,000 |
| 4. Upolu, Samoa | 3,000 |
| 5. Buaya, Maui, Hawaii, Kaula | 5,000 |
| 6. Molokai | 5,000 |
| 7. New buildings— | |
| 1. Hilo postoffice | 15,000 |
| 2. Hilo custom house | 6,000 |
| Site for Federal building, Honolulu | 150,000 |
| Light-house tender | 150,000 |
| Revenue cutter | 250,000 |
| Total | \$1,412,444 |

LEPROSY.

"Far be it from my desire to give unnecessary publicity to the existing leprosy disease among our people, but I believe it to be my duty to give a brief account of the conditions as they exist at present.

"The report gives details familiar to residents here, the concluding portion being as follows: "It would be an act of great injustice to Hawaii to make our lower settlement the lazaretto for any portion of the mainland. The poor unfortunates who now live there are the wards of the Territory and will always be cared for as such. To introduce strangers among them would promote discord and confusion and place a stigma upon us that we would surely and with justice resent."

THE CABLE.

"The construction of a submarine telegraph cable to the Islands is a necessity that is so apparent that it seems almost needless to mention it in this report. So far, we seem to have been the victims of the conflicting influence of powerful corporations. A cable constructed and maintained by the government would be an effective remedy for present difficulties. With a large fleet of national and merchant vessels constantly calling at our ports, the absence of cable communication is constantly a source of inconvenience and serious loss. To be at least six days removed from the rest of the world, as far as the transmission of intelligence is concerned, is a disadvantage not undergone by other communities of the same size and importance. When a letter has to be written it never less than twelve and more often twenty days before an answer can be received. Such privation is hard to bear and should no longer continue."

"Space is devoted to the Marconi wireless telegraph system in operation between Honolulu and the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii. Also to the telegraph systems, railroad development, and the sewerage and water works.

"At present the Federal officials stationed at Honolulu are located in many different buildings. Besides giving better accommodations, it would be a great convenience to the public if all these officials could be quartered in one building; the offices now occupied by the Federal officials would then become available for the increased necessities of the Territorial departments.

"An appropriation for the purchase of a suitable site for the building has been asked for. A map showing the dimensions of the proposed site and its location accompanies this report. As property is continually advancing in value, and the need for the building is great, I earnestly recommend an early consideration of the matter.

NEW BUILDINGS.

"The total cost of the new buildings is \$1,115,125.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The cost of some of the prominent buildings is as follows: | |
| Stangenwald building | \$125,000 |
| Judd building | 50,000 |
| Hackfeld building | 200,000 |
| McIntyre building | 50,000 |
| E. O. Hall & Son building | 50,000 |
| Boston block | 100,000 |
| Alex. Young building, in course of construction, estimated | 1,000,000 |

The report concludes with a full statement of the waterworks, the fire system and the sewers, giving facts and figures in each case.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Work has commenced on the new annex buildings to the Moana Hotel.

Mrs. Macfarlane, who had her hip joint fractured some time ago, is recovering.

W. W. Needham had his kneecap fractured Monday night by falling from his bicycle.

The government scow which was

slightly damaged in coaling the Wisconsin, is being repaired.

Among the passengers on the Kinaw was Dr. M. D. Monsarrat, who is going to Maui for a short trip.

Subscriptions for the Myrtle building fund amount to nearly \$4,000. Another thousand is being solicited.

One hundred and ten lots have been sold at College Hill in the past eight months. The price paid was \$146,553.

The funeral of Manuel Peter, the Portuguese boy who was killed on the Rapid Transit tracks on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon.

The papers and records of the board of general appraisers of New York in the appeal of H. Hamano were received by Clerk Maling yesterday.

William Rickard, of Honolulu, who had his foot injured some time ago by the accidental discharge of a shotgun, is in town at present, to be treated by local physicians.

The Wilder Steamship Company gives notice that all freights must be prepaid after December 1st unless arrangements have been made at the office prior to that date.

On Monday at 5 p. m. a collision took place between a Rapid Transit car and an express wagon on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The car's fender was badly damaged.

Marshal Hendry has received his supplies for the next half year. The consignment consisted of over a ton, but it came by mail, with nothing but a Department of Justice frank upon it.

D. G. May has accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper of the Ewa Plantation Company. He succeeds H. D. Thinkfield, who has taken a position with Benson, Smith & Co.

A shipment of 2,200 bags of fertilizer

was taken on a scow from the railroad wharf to the Claudine wharf yesterday. It will be shipped to Hamakua ports by the scow, which boat is expected to arrive at any time.

The auction of awa licenses for the coming year will be held the first week in December. The sale for the Oahu districts will be held at the Capitol building, and for the other places, in their respective districts.

The Hawaiian Board does not recognize the title of reverend, which J. E. Kekipi, who was fined \$100 by Judge Wilcox, assumes. He is the minister of a sect of Hawaiians of Maui, which their doctrine scientific Christianity.

Purser Eriel reports very rough weather at Waimea, which prevented the Mikahala from loading sugar on Monday. Heavy rain squalls were encountered in crossing the channel with strong winds and heavy sea. There has been much rain on Kauai.

John Austin has been installed as superintendent at the government nursery. Forester Haughey having taken up his residence in Nuuanu valley. Mr. Haughey will in future give the larger part of his time to trips of investigation on this and other islands.

Baron Von Bosch, head of a large Philippine lumber and improvement company, passed through yesterday on the Gaelic en route for Manila. The baron recently went to Washington to secure approval for several large army projects, and also made a visit to his former home in Belgium.

An old native woman, Mrs. Anna Payva Robinson, died last Sunday night at Kaula, from the result of injuries which she received from fire on Thursday night. She was walking with a candle, and her clothing caught fire in some way, enveloping her in flames. She leaves a husband and three sons.

Chinese claims were heard by the fire claims commission yesterday. One of the claims was from Tam Ing Chai, a retired merchant, who lost goods valued at \$2,103.07. Among the items listed by him were 75 coats or blouses, and 129 pairs of trousers. He also lost two sets of ivory chopsticks valued at \$15, and a pure jade bracelet worth \$50.

Purser Reynolds reports that the last trip of the Lehua to Molokai ports was a very rough one. Although no rain was experienced during the trip, there has been a heavy rainfall on Molokai and the weather was very stormy and rough. The Lehua was not able to go in at Waialua on account of the rough weather. Crossing the channel the worst kind of weather was encountered.

The jury in the case of Kiki, charged with manslaughter in the first degree, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree last evening, and recommended the defendant to the leniency of the court. Deputy Attorney General Douthitt joined in the plea, and the court taking cognizance of the appeal for mercy, imposed a sentence of six months at hard labor.

The Railroad wharf has lived up to a great deal especially since the arrival of the big American-Hawaiian freighter American, and is now the scene of bustling activity. The American is lying by the H. A. Company's big shed and large gangs of men are working all day and at night until 12 o'clock. The work of discharging began Monday night and yesterday afternoon one half of the general merchandise had been discharged.

An informal conference was held yesterday between members of the Board of Health and local shippers relative to the raising of money for the crusade against rats around the wharves. It is understood that the result of this meeting is in effect a determination on the part of the shipping men to raise the money at the earliest date possible, and commence the improvement of the wharves along the plans outlined by the Public Works Department. It is understood a meeting will be held today.

A. E. Murphy, superintendent of the house numbering department, is busily engaged in the work, though he anticipates that it will require at least six months to complete the task. The city has been divided into fourteen districts for the convenience of the new department, and each district is to be worked separately. The center or business portion of the city is nearly completed. The corner of Nuuanu and King streets is the center from which all numbers radiate, and it is the zero of the department's new system.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago while at Martinsburg, W. Va., I was taken with cholera morbus, which was followed by diarrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I was advised to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—G. A. Morris, Emburyville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

King Emanuel of Italy will act as arbitrator between Brazil and Great Britain in regard to the Guiana frontier.

Impure Blood

Ultra-Marine BLUE

With Aluminum Trimmings

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us.

We are pleased that you noticed it.

That is what it is there for. Do you realize that another year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends.

However, you will make your usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year.

No doubt you will be more judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as ever.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you.

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, 53-55 57 King St.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24 gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 7" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 18" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24 gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 3 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with flat plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grape Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71 Island Orders Solicited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Establishes upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 60 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

ATTACKS JURY LAW IN COURT

Robertson Claims Bailiff Act Is Invalid.

(From Thursday's daily.)

THE validity of the Bailiff act, already the subject of considerable discussion, was attacked before Judge Humphreys yesterday in motion made by Attorney Robertson to quash the indictment against William Kolo Rathbun for perjury. Argument on the motion was postponed until Monday when it will be finally disposed of. If the attack on the Bailiff act is successful it is likely to throw out all the indictments returned by the last grand jury, and of all other grand juries drawn by virtue of that law.

Attorney Robertson's motion is based on technical grounds, namely that the bill was not read three times in each house as is required by law.

This question was raised yesterday after the court had overruled a demurrer to the indictment in the same case on the ground that there was a duplicity of charges in the indictment as returned. Mr. Robertson contended that the indictment charged him with half a dozen separate offenses. He said that perjury consisted in testifying falsely to a material fact, and as several facts were alleged to have been sworn to falsely by him, all of which were said to be material, he argued that one jurymen might find him guilty of one charge, and another of the second fact. It was the duty of the prosecution, he said, to allege the exact nature of the crime of which he was charged. In the indictment the defendant was alleged to have testified that he left his home alone, and stopped five minutes in front of Carter's house, looking at a bright light on the inside, then drove on, until rain threatening, he returned home. Until that time he did not know he had been shot. The indictment alleges that he was accompanied by some one, and that he was inside Carter's grounds, at the time he was shot.

Mr. Cathcart replied to the contention of Mr. Robertson with a long array of authorities showing that the indictment was proper, and that different allegations of perjury might be set out in one count.

Judge Humphreys denied the demurrer holding that separate offenses might be set out in one indictment, otherwise defendant could have been charged with, and tried for half a dozen different offenses.

Immediately following the court's ruling Deputy Attorney General Cathcart asked that the case be set down for trial, and then it was that Robertson spring his little surprise, by reading the following motion:

"And now comes the said William Kolo Rathbun, defendant herein, and doth challenge the array of the panel of jurors summoned to attend this present term of this court to try the causes therein pending, including the above entitled cause, on the ground that said panel was selected and summoned by an officer having no lawful power or authority to select or summon said panel of jurors, to wit, a bailiff of this court. And this said defendant is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgments that said panel may be quashed."

He stated that he wished to introduce records and evidence as to the truth of the motion presented and asked that a day for hearing the matter be fixed. Mr. Cathcart replied that it was very important that early action be taken upon a question of such importance and asked that the hearing be set for as early a day as was convenient. The court thereupon fixed the time for ten o'clock next Monday morning.

The principal point raised by Mr. Robertson will be that the bill was not regularly passed, as it was not given three readings as is required by law. The Organic Act says: "That a bill in order to become a law shall, except as herein provided, pass three readings in each house, on separate days, the final passage of which in each house shall be by a majority vote of all the members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon its journal."

An examination of the records of the legislature, shows that the bill passed three readings, but there is considerable doubt of its regular adoption as regards an amendment. Senator White gave notice of the bill March 12, it was given a first reading in the senate March 14th, second reading March 24th and third reading the next day, when it was sent to the house. When it was given its first reading March 25th, and second reading April 6th. When the bill came up for its final passage, Robertson moved that section five, relating to the pay of bailiffs, be stricken out. The motion was defeated and the bill put up for passage with the result that it received fourteen votes for to thirteen against, failing to have a majority of all members as required.

Representative Robertson then moved for a second time that section five be stricken out, and this time the proposition carried. April 9th Dickey introduced another amendment which failed to pass and the bill was referred to the judiciary committee and approved by it. The bill was lost on the 15th and on the 16th it was passed with a new section five which Robertson claims was changed from the old section which he had stricken from the bill.

LEONID SREAM OF METEORS MAY BE VISIBLE NEXT WEEK

To the Editor of the Scientific American:—This wonderful display, which started the northern hemisphere in the month of November of the years 1799, 1833 and 1867, was announced by some English astronomers as due to reappear in November, 1901. But the watchers were disappointed, and the cause assigned for this disappointment was that the swarm of meteors from which the shower falls had been either diverted from its usual source, or had been wholly scattered by the influence of some of the large planets. The probability is, however, that we shall behold this grand display again, about November 15, 1901. One of our leading astronomical publications, referring to this subject, uses the following language:

"Some astronomers have expressed opinions with more or less assurance that the path of the Leonid streams of meteors has been so changed that we may no longer hope to see such grand showers as were seen in 1867, and notably in 1833. Although no remarkable shower is reported as seen anywhere in 1901, it is evident that the stream of Leonids has not been diverted from its former course far enough to miss the earth." Considerable numbers of the Leonids having been seen at various points on the night of November 15, 1900.

The explanation of the mistaken prediction is to be found in the hasty and careless examination made of the records of past appearances of the Leonids, and which ended in a deduction of a period of thirty-three and a quarter years. Prof. McClure of Philadelphia, however, with Prof. Herrick of Yale, and a few others, correctly estimated the period in 1867, putting it at 34 years and 1 day, or to be more accurate, 12,419 days. Thus, the first recorded shower was on the night of November 12, 1833, the next of the same year was on November 12, 1867; so that the next becomes due on the night of November 12, 1901—in a few weeks hence.

It has been found that this stream of meteors takes three years to pass the point where the earth meets it in each November of these three years have been visible in the Eastern Hemisphere, but not on this continent, whereas the reverse has been the case with those of the second year—or the great showers, so called. As the display of the first year 1867 series was quite brilliant—seen only, however, in the Old World—the 33 years that had elapsed from the grand shower of 1833 seem to have been taken as the period of return; and this no doubt led to the mistaken prediction which assigned 1899 for the reappearance of this magnificent sight. But the shower of 1867 was by far the grandest of that time, or rather series. And reckoning from the previous corresponding display, 1833, the period was exactly 34 years and 1 day, as stated already. The same reckoning holds good in the preceding cases.

A notable circumstance in connection with the visits of the Leonid meteors is that the weather of the Northern Hemisphere has experienced remarkable vicissitudes each of the recurring periods. The sudden and violent change in the

agreement having been reached, the jury was sent to the hotel for dinner, where they spent the night.

Judge Estee punished his first juror yesterday for failing to appear when his name was called. F. S. Smith was the unfortunate man who failed to respond when Clerk Maling called his name, and the court was obliged to adjourn until Monday for his arrest. Smith was brought in about 11 o'clock, and the court, after mildly remonstrating with him for his neglect of duty, imposed a fine sufficient to pay the costs of serving the process, making it \$3.31.

W. S. Fleming yesterday filed his bond in the sum of \$5,000, and was sworn as referee in bankruptcy.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR PHILIPPINES JOSS GODS WITH HEARTS OF GOLD

Major W. W. Robinson Jr., Quartermaster U. S. A. at this army post, has kindly offered to send all Christmas gifts intended for soldiers serving in the Philippines, on the next army transport passing through Honolulu en route to Manila. The vessel will reach Manila just a few days before Christmas time. Following is a communication from Major Robinson to the Advertiser:

"Will you kindly inform the public, through your paper, that anyone who wishes to send Christmas gifts, periodicals, etc., to their relatives in the Philippines, the undersigned will be glad to ship them free of charge with transport stores here Nov. 21st."

"Packets and boxes should be plainly marked and securely packed, and sent to the storehouse at the Stone Barracks before Nov. 23, 1901."

"MAJOR W. W. ROBINSON, JR., "Q. M. U. S. A."

SLAVE CASES IN FEDERAL COURT

Judge Estee disposed of two more of the so-called slavery cases yesterday. In the morning Henry Arinas, a native of Colombia, and Amelia Asted, who claims Cuba as her birthplace, were the defendants. At the conclusion of the evidence Deputy United States Attorney Dunne asked that the jury return a verdict of acquittal, as he did not believe the testimony warranted a conviction. The court, upon motion of Attorney Freighton, then instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. This was done, the jurors not leaving their seats.

The following was the jury which heard the case: John Callahan, J. E. Schubert, Charles E. Murray, R. M. Duncan, W. J. Hickey, George H. Turner, John D. Holt, A. D. Scroggy, E. E. Mossman, George P. Thielor, H. C. Morton and Harry P. Davidson.

KIKI IS ON TRIAL

Held for Death of His Cell-mate.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The case of Kiki, charged with manslaughter, was on trial all day yesterday before Judge Humphreys. It was taken up immediately upon the disposition of ex parte matters, and was unfinished when court adjourned in the afternoon.

Kiki is the native who is alleged to have killed his cellmate, John Bombay, while both were locked up in the city prison May 11 of this year. From the evidence introduced at the trial yesterday the defendant was arrested early in the evening for drunkenness, and later Bombay was brought in and placed in the same cell. A few hours later the jail attendants heard noises from the direction of the cell, and upon investigation they found Bombay lying upon the floor and the defendant jumping up and down on his face. Bombay was taken out and removed to Queen's Hospital in an unconscious condition, where he died eight or nine days later. There is some question as to whether or not his death was directly to the assault committed in prison. Deputy Attorney General Douthett is prosecuting, and the prisoner is defended by Charles B. Dole.

The following jury is hearing the case: Edwin K. Blake, George K. Kaku, George W. Harrison, James K. Merriam, Alexander K. Aona, John J. Hansmann, Charles D. Dudoit Jr., Edward Woodward, Isaac H. Harbottle, James M. Sims, William G. Rowland and James Kapalepae.

BICYCLE THIEF PUNISHED.

In the case of Tin Soon, a boy of Chinese-Hawaiian parentage, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of two bicycles, Judge Humphreys imposed a sentence of one year in each case, but the terms of imprisonment are to be served concurrently.

Tin Soon wept bitterly while the court was passing sentence, and seemed much affected. One of the stolen wheels was taken from in front of Hall & Son's store, and belonged to an employee. It was valued at \$80. The other bicycle was taken from in front of Kawaiahao Church during the McKinley memorial service. Both wheels were sold to Japanese for trifling sums. The boy upon being questioned by the court, said that he had been convicted once before for larceny and released upon payment of a fine.

"It is not so much the value of the property stolen," said the court, in passing upon the case, "as it is the nature of the theft, which calls for a substantial punishment. In the frontier towns horse stealing is looked upon as a most serious offense, as necessarily, horses can not be placed in a safe place. It is the same with bicycles; they cannot be carried into the house, and are left at the mercy of dishonest persons. There ought to be a severe punishment in this case, not only to teach you a lesson, but also that others may profit by your experience."

Under the order of the court the defendant will be released at the expiration of a year, as the sentences run concurrently.

JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Enoka, charged with larceny in the second degree, returned a verdict of guilty upon the opening of court yesterday morning, after having been out all night. The court imposed a sentence of six months in prison. It appears from the testimony that the defendant had been convicted several times before of a similar crime, and before he reached his majority had served a term in the Reform School.

WOULDN'T CHANGE GEAR'S ORDER.

In a motion to set aside an order of Judge Gar allowing an attorney's fee of \$30 in the Rhodes divorce case, Judge Humphreys refused to hear an argument or take any action. "I will not set aside any order made by Judge Gar," said the court; "if I did he would be just as likely to set aside an order made by me, and while I could reinstate it, yet he could set it aside again as soon as my back was turned. I will not pass upon this matter at all, for by so doing it would only create unnecessary chaos and lead to endless confusion. In the meantime the order as made by Judge Gar will of course stand."

COURTS AHEAD OF APPROPRIATION.

The Supreme Court and five Circuit Courts of the Islands have already used up \$12,000, or one-third of the appropriation made for their maintenance during two years, though but four months of the time has passed. At the rate the fund is being drawn upon now it will have been expended before the end of the present year. The greater portion of this amount, of course, went for the expenses of the Circuit Courts in Honolulu, as the expense for juries has been unusually heavy because of the continuous sessions. There appears no way out of the difficulty, though if the courts here followed the practice elsewhere, of excusing jurors not sitting on a case, when a long trial is in progress, until they are needed again, a considerable saving might be effected. The practice of keeping juries on unimportant cases for a night and several meals, also eats heavily into the fund, as the bills which have so far been presented because of this show.

JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Portland, Va., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Charles Molteni and Hattie K. Molteni, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee of said Honolulu, dated January 25th, 1894, recorded in liber 163, page 194, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1901, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr., Dated Honolulu, October 30, 1901. WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee-Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. About 1 5/8-1000 acres in Manana, Ewa, Oahu, 1 206-1000 being covered by Royal Patent 233, L. C. A. 7446, to Kamaheka, and 366-1000 by Royal Patent 175, L. C. A. 7439, apana 2, conveyed to said Charles Molteni by deeds of Kene, dated November 24, 1890, recorded in liber 133, folio 255, and of Makanaui, October 3, 1891, in liber 133, folio 492.
2. The undivided half interest of said Hattie K. Molteni in the following premises, as heir at law of one-half of the property of H. N. Kahulu, deceased:
 3. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1591, to Hoolahwahonua, 76 acres in Koa, North Kona, Hawaii.
 4. One-half of R. P. (grant) No. 1856, to Kawaheka, 32 acres in said Koa.
 5. One-half of R. P. 5558, L. C. A. 5810, to Kaupukaula, 5 73-100 acres in Hoolahua, North Kona.
 6. One-half of lot of 1-10-100 acres in Puapuanui, L. C. A. 5588, to Kawaheka, also.
 7. One-half of a certain lot in Paki, conveyed by M. Kuanaloa to Kawaheka and Kamalo.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, November 30, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction the lease of a portion of the Ahupuaa of Lunalua, situate in the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu.

Term: 5 years.

Upset rental: \$3,000.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of said land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes.

For plan and further particulars apply to the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, October 23rd, 1901.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the land described in the schedule hereto, will be opened for application under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for Homestead Leases, on or after November 25th, 1901.

SCHEDULE.

7 Lots in Hauula Tract, Koolaula, Oahu, having an area of from 2 to 6 acres each.

These lots are within a distance of one-fourth of a mile from the Hauula sea beach and about 7 miles from Kahuku O. R. & L. Co. Depot, and are situated on the windward side of this island.

All applications for said lots shall be made in person by the applicant, at the Office of the Sub-Agent, Judiciary Building, Honolulu, where plans of the land and any further information may be obtained. The Office will be opened to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, November 30th, 1901.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Land Office, October 23rd, 1901.

2329—Nov. 1, 8, 15.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 507, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each district of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1901, each license to be for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1902. The upset price will be as follows:

- For the District of Honolulu, \$1,000.00.
- For the District of Hilo, \$500.00.
- For the District of Waikulu, \$500.00.
- For the District of Lahaina, \$250.00.
- For each other District, \$100.00.

The license for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Wailua, Koolaula and Koolapo, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of the time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days of the day of sale.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, November 13, 1901. 2333-31F

Lieutenant Dougherty, Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, and wife (nee Afong), are again en route to Manila, where the officer will be stationed for possibly three years. Lieutenant and Mrs. Dougherty recently came from the Philippines to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and had no more than arrived when orders were received to send two battalions of the Twenty-eighth back to Manila, including Mr. Dougherty's company.

RELIGIOUS MOLOKAI

Priests and Nuns Who Labor In Love.

I asked the black-robed priest to take my seat. I saw him looking about the upper deck for a place, and shifting to the rail of the stateroom. I forced him in to the space I had vacated. We were already off for Molokai and it was nearly midnight. The "Mikahala" is a tiny inter-island steam schooner, more a freighter than a passenger carrier, and what with the board of health, the few white guests of that body, a half-dozen newspaper men and women, priests and Sisters, the after part reserved for them was insufferably crowded.

There was much laughing and lighting of cigars, and the clinking of glasses in the stuffy cabin below was audible. It had been intended that the "Mikahala" should sail at 10 o'clock, but there was delay. The four Sisters, in black and white, were huddled on the lee side, away from the smoke of the burning tobacco, waiting for the steward to lead them to their cabins. They told their beads, with faces hidden behind their veils and only their slender hands moving to the rhythm of the rosary.

Forward, a hundred Hawaiians were packed in the narrow deck between the wheelhouse and the after structure. There were three times as many women as men, and most of them lay on the deck, with their bundles for pillows, and their holokus tucked about their feet. Others who had drunk kint or swipes and felt the devil of dancing in them, were doing a hula to the music of several ukuleles, and the cries of their fellows, and some of the cabin passengers who shouted at them in English and Hawaiian.

"Hot stuff! Wiki-wiki! Wela ka hoo! Good girl!"

The shouts and music were wafted back by the freshening wind, and the Sisters grasped their rosaries more tightly. The priest beside me was reading his breviary by the bright moonlight. Doubtless he knew it by rote, for his eyes wandered from the page often and now and again closed in rapt devotion. A little later the steward showed us our berths. Mine was an upper one just opposite the priest's. In each were two bunks and he was roomed with a newspaper man. The latter was with a merry group at the cabin table, which was laden with food and to which a servant constantly brought the drinks called for by those who were making a night of it. The priest crawled into his narrow bed, choosing the lower shelf. The doors of all the rooms were open, as the heat was suffocating.

For an hour I lay, filled with the dumb anguish of the nausea which cursed me. The little steamer was in the throes of the Molokai channel, with a head sea on. She threw herself into the waves as if a drunken man a-swinging, and it was a firmly-anchored gall that did not rise.

When the lurch to port hurled me to the floor, I went on deck, escaping from my friends about the table by leaving my linen coat in their clutches, as Joseph did from the wife of Potiphar an aeon ago. The hula was done, and the kanakas and wahines snored as they lay prone. Men and women were mixed up indiscriminately in the contracted space and heads were lost under the kerchiefs which shielded them from the maddening moon.

Tribute I paid to the god of the sea, and at 3 o'clock crawled back to my berth. The wassail had died, men slept in chains or on the floor. One had no sleep, he said. He planted one unsteady foot in the middle of the unconscious priest and pumped himself aloft to his upper berth. The patient black-robed thought perhaps they were shipwrecked, for he rolled onto the floor and asked what had happened. I pointed to his room-mate who was peering shamefaced from above.

And so we went on to the Colony of the Dead.

I got up again at half-past four, just as we came in sight of the leper settlement. It is a narrow shelf, green and picturesque, and back of it rise, rugged and romantic, solitary and straight, walls of rock nearly half a mile high. If ever a place was cut out by nature for the isolation of the accursed, it is this Molokai acreage. The tiny island is divided unevenly by this marvelous granite curtain seeming to hang from the blue, and who crosses to where the people of the Other Side dwell must be clean. Death, if missed on the escape, waits in the hands of those who will suffer none of the Unclean to come among them.

Landing from our steamer was not easy. There is no wharf, and the breakers dash roughly on the shore at Kalaupapa. Sometimes vessels wait several days to send a boat to the beach. The "Mikahala" put down her clumsy long-boats and, in each, fifteen or more of us jumped from the gangway as it rose on the wave. We were all mixed up—whites and others, doctors, officials, writers, Sisters, and the relatives of lepers.

I went in the first load, anxious to see, dreading the sight. We landed at a pile of stone steps sheltered by a small breakwater. I marked first a great sign, "ALOHA," which in Hawaiian means all things of good import—welcome, goodbye, love, friendship.

Then I saw what, pray God, I will never see again. There were several hundred lepers at the brow of the hill we climbed. They waited like stones for our coming. Some stood in little groups, and others sat on the ground. A hundred feet away one looked at them as one would at any throng.

And then, when approach brought out the horrid work of the leprosy which afflicted them, tears came unbidden. I could not tell what I saw. Dream the wildest and most hideous nightmare of disfigurement and of fearful havoc in flesh, and you have not guessed at the terrors of Molokai. Faces which were mere integuments were all about. Naked feet and hands on which no toe or finger grew. Eyes which looked blindly from blood-red pits of nose.

"Surely," my soul cried, "now is the day for His coming. The dead Lazarus was not in greater need."

To us, the curious whites, they gave no heed. But when some of the lepers saw their friends—perhaps their wives or husbands, mothers, fathers, or children, they made an outcry which is indescribable. Then they flung themselves on

BUSINESS MEN WILL RAISE MONEY TO IMPROVE WHARVES

BUSINESS men of Honolulu in general are becoming interested in rat-killing crusade, plans for which were discussed at the special meeting at the Board of Health office on Monday night. The Chamber of Commerce will take up the discussion at its regular meeting at 2:30 this afternoon, with the intention of co-operating with other organizations in carrying out the suggestions of the board, of Dr. Cofer, of the quarantine department, and of Assistant Superintendent Campbell, of the Public Works Department, if deemed advisable.

In response to the call for a meeting yesterday morning of the shipping men of Honolulu to devise ways and means for the raising of \$20,000 for the improvement of the entire wharfage system on the waterfront, as a method of ridding the city of rats, and thereby reducing the chances of plague being introduced here again, a number of representatives of the largest local commercial houses met at the office of Castle & Cooke at 10 a. m. Owing to the day being one of the busiest of the week on account of the departure of several of the island steamers, the discussion was brief, and no definite plan of action was undertaken. Another meeting will be held on Friday, by which time the incoming and outgoing mails will have been digested and answered, and the business men will be in better shape to deliberate on the situation.

There was a general consensus of opinion, however, that the sum of money mentioned should be raised at an early date, and it was agreed also there would be little difficulty in having the amount subscribed by the firms interested in the protection of the commerce of the Islands. From what was said at the meeting all agreed that it was time for action in fighting the rats which infest the wharves, as they are believed to be the principal mediums through which plague can be introduced here. It was the belief that leprosy measures should be adopted, such as outlined at the special

meeting, and glued their lips to those of their loved ones. Scores prostrated themselves on the earth in the first mad abandon of the greeting. And all the while they kept up that most awful of native wails: "Awe! Awe!"

When the hundred who had come with us had joined the thousands of the diseased, they hastened hand in hand to their homes, all over the settlement. They spent the day until we took ship for Honolulu, in kissing, embracing, eating, drinking, and in stories of their kin. There was no restraint. For the last time perhaps in the history of the world they were to mix, clean and unclean together.

Hawaii had been taken by the United States and sterner laws were to govern them. Now those who visit the leper colony have no contact with the afflicted. Massive screens keep them yards apart from one another. In contact there may be death.

But when I spent my day on Molokai, all old as they pleased. I accepted the loan of a leper's horse, mounted the saddle and reined the horse he had handled for years. True, I wore gloves, but when the heat of the sun was urging, I forgot precaution and doffed them, and restoring the horse to its owner, the leper extended his hand in token of brotherly feeling. I clasped it, to feel no fingers meeting mine. Only the mangled stump was there. If I had believed the danger of infection greater, I would not have withdrawn my hand. There was a courtesy and simple grace in the manner of that leper which made me hide the horror I trembled with.

I passed the hours in studying the colony. It would take long to describe it all. I knelt at the grave of Father Damien, and after a long talk with Brother Dutton, who has taken his place, I brought away with me one of the last autographs signed by the martyr.

I saw in one room, under the care of this other Vincent de Paul, four lepers whose sight and senses gone, sat all day in darkness, never moving, never speaking, inviting the grave-digger to rest them. Their faces and forms were like the fragments of statues found in ancient places; features gone, or mere semblances of the human; limbs withered and worn away. They waited for what Damien told them he went to—the glory of a God that chastens but rewards.

At dusk, the whistles of the steamer blew, and we put off in the boats to her. The parting was heartrending. Many had to be torn from the arms of their doomed friends. The shrieking was so terrible that I could but think of the hell pictured by the prophets. Here and there a angelic form of a Catholic nun was seen, soothing the saddened souls of their charges.

When, in the last boat, I left the beach of Kalaupapa, my ears were filled with the wretchedness, my spirit cast down by the utter hopelessness of the physical and mental agony.

I recalled what Robert Louis Stevenson, who knew these people, wrote:

"To see the infinite pity of this place, The mangled limbs, the devastated face, The innocent sufferer smiling at the red— A fool who tempts to deny his God. He sees, he shrinks. But if he gaze again, Lo, beauty springing from the breast of pain!"

He marks the Sisters on the mournful shores; And even a fool is silent and adores."

—Cathedral Chronicle.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

It was judgment day in the Circuit Court, and five prisoners were sentenced for the crimes of which they had been adjudged guilty. It was a great day also for hard luck stories, and hardly a prisoner who was sentenced but what was ill or too old to stand the severity of a term in prison.

Kamalu, the native convicted Monday of the crime of rape, was the first man before Judge Gear. He received a sentence of ten years in Oahu prison at hard labor with an additional fine of \$25 and costs. The court scored the defendant in passing sentence.

Albert Peyser, who ended up a spree by committing a series of small forgeries, got off with a light sentence, with the understanding that he would leave the territory upon its expiration. He entered a plea of guilty to two of the offenses charged and in the third a nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General Cathcart. Attorney Brooks appeared for defendant and

meeting held in the Board of Health office Monday night.

The shipping men evinced a disposition to uphold the hands of the Board of Health, and to express their willingness to co-operate with that body as well as with the Department of Public Works and the United States quarantine service here. The offer of the surgeon of the quarantine service to give the services of his employees in the work of fumigating the wharves once a month or oftener if deemed necessary, was commended on favorably.

As to raising the \$200 or \$300 necessary every month for the purchase of fumigating materials, no plan has yet been decided upon, but it is believed that the various shipping houses will be asked to contribute to the fund on the basis of the amount of shipping they have done in the past six months. This would in reality be a tax on shipping, and thus far seems to be the most equitable method by which the money can be collected.

At the Board of Health office are several designs of rat traps, some of which are unique in construction. Since it became known that the Board of Health was about to inaugurate a rat-killing crusade, the rat traps, all of them guaranteed to be the best on the market, have been coming in steadily. They may be given a trial. The Manila Times of October 14 says:

"After giving the trap method of catching the plaguey rodents of Manila a fair trial it has proved to be a failure. It has been found that an enormous number of traps would be required for the work in order that they might be constantly changed, for the discovery was made that after some dozen rats had been caught in a trap, that trap was given a wide berth, however heavily and strongly baited. Under these circumstances the Board of Health has decided to abandon the traps, as a system, and are now issuing a strong poison for the destruction of the rats, and to that end a war of extermination will be maintained until Manila is free of the vermin."

made a pressing plea for leniency, citing various mitigating circumstances, namely the trifling amount obtained, the fact that the crime was committed while defendant was under the influence of liquor and also of his offer of restitution, which his attorney said would be made in any event. He further stated that the defendant had been in prison for several months, and was very ill, so that it was impossible for him to do any hard work. He asked that a fine be imposed in lieu of imprisonment and arrangements would be made to pay it.

On the charge of gross cheat, giving a worthless check on Bishop & Co. to Charles David, the court imposed a sentence of \$100 and costs. For passing a forged check upon Bishop & Co. for \$30 the court imposed a sentence of ten days in prison and a fine of \$100. Peyser had been sentenced to six months imprisonment on each of the charges in the District Court. He will pay the fines assessed against him, and leave the islands upon the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Pulepale, who was on trial for larceny in the second degree, the jury was dismissed the defendant having withdrawn his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. The court was about to let the man off with a light sentence as the amount involved was trifling when Deputy Attorney General Douthitt called his attention to the fact that the man had twice served terms in prison for a similar offense. With the remark that the man was a "professional larcenist" the court imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment at hard labor, stating at the same time that he did not like to do it, as it imposed a burden on the community as well as the defendant.

Joe Mendes, a patriarchal Portuguese with grizzled hair, was allowed to go under suspended sentence. He is seventy-nine years of age, according to the statement made by his attorney, and his offense—running an illicit distillery, was committed only because he could find no other way to support himself. He alleged that his friends had all deserted him in his old age and want, and that besides the clothes on his back he had no other earthly possessions. It was also pointed out that the Federal authorities were liable to nab him when he was released by the territorial authorities, and that he was ill and too infirm to work at hard labor, even if sent to the reef. Upon motion of the Attorney General, Judge Gear suspended sentence until the next August term, stating that if he had been a younger man a heavy penalty would have been inflicted. Carvalho, who was arrested with this defendant, was released upon the Attorney General entering a nolle prosequi. It was stated that he was ignorant of the offense and did not know that it was against the law.

In the case of George Kallitell a plea of guilty was entered to the charge of distilling liquor. The court asked the defendant how much of a fine he could pay, and he replied that he had no ready money, but would try to raise the amount of the fine. He said also he had land, but his wife owned it.

His attorney asked for leniency, stating that he was ill and unable to do hard work. The court imposed a sentence of nine months at hard labor and \$100 fine.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Sing Chock, charged with assault and battery.

CANT GET GRAND JURY MINUTES.

Judge Gear yesterday morning denied the motion of McCarra Bowman that he be allowed access to the grand jury minutes in relation to the indictment returned against William Davis. The Court held that this privilege could be allowed only under extraordinary circumstances, and there was no showing of that kind in this motion.

SOME GERMAN COMPLIMENTS.

Count Von Moltke Says Many Pleasant Things.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Among the passengers who will sail this morning for the Deutschland for Hamburg is Count Otto von Moltke, a nephew of the great German field marshal, Count von Moltke. Count von Moltke has been in this country since October 4th, having been appointed a commissioner by the Prussian parliament, of which he is a member, to

study American transportation methods.

In an interview, he said:

"It is a matter of disappointment that I am obliged to return to Germany so soon, but your climate is too severe for me and my physician has ordered me to go home at once on account of lung trouble. I have been here long enough, however, to gain many valuable suggestions. I have visited the Pan-American Exposition and Chicago, the latter place to make a hurried study of the stock yards. While in this city, I have been the guest of Senator Depew and Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From them I have acquired considerable valuable material. I also gained much information at the American Railway Exhibition at Madison Square Garden."

"I am electrified with the progress you Americans have made in the methods of transportation. It is impossible for any one in Europe to understand this without seeing it. The best express on I have heard here is 'up to date,' which tells the whole story. You have shown the progress in adopting electricity as a means of transportation. The German Siemenses are the fathers of electrical improvements, and the Germans conceive many methods, but they can't take hold of things the way the Americans do. Conservative methods keep the Germans from launching out extensively in any scheme. Europeans are theoretical and Americans are practical. The Europeans formulate and you put into practice."

MAINLY ABOUT MATTERS AQUATIC

The Myrtle Boat Club subscription committee, consisting of A. G. M. Robertson, W. W. Harris and A. A. Wilder, have now in hand in cash and pledges about \$2,500. About as much again is needed to make the necessary change of headquarters, and the improvements contemplated.

The building of the new house will be commenced as soon as possible. Under the terms of the lease the Myrtle club should have vacated the present site by the first of the month. The trustees of the Bishop estate, however, have decided to allow the club a month's grace.

Yachtmen are kicking on account of the quantity of fish and rubbish floating about the harbor moorings at present. Other meetings are being looked for and the bottom near the cattle pen may be dredged for this purpose. The cost of dredging will be about thirty-five cents a square yard.

At the next meeting of the Hawaiian Yacht Club several new names will be proposed for membership, and another big cruise planned.

SLY AND DANGEROUS.

It was not very long ago that Mr. George Monk thought his days were numbered. It was certainly a very depressing conclusion to arrive at. When a man is so cornered that he can neither fight nor fly his courage oozes out of him like water from a squeezed sponge.

Even the bravest swordsman is afraid of cold steel when his hands are tied behind him; and the sailor who has laughed at hurricanes shivers with horror when he feels his wrecked ship sinking under him on a smooth sea.

The facts, as given by Mr. Monk in a letter dated January 20th, 1900, and written at his home, Willowbank, Makara, New Zealand, are these:

About eighteen years ago he was troubled with occasional attacks of indigestion, which are more common among young persons than parents are apt to imagine, and lay up store of mischief for the future. For of all the sky and subtle things which are enemies to man this ailment is the most dangerous.

Like the Red Indian it is both deadly and patient. It waits and it kills.

In Mr. Monk's case the disease culminated in a condition which, he says, was a martyrdom. He was almost continually belching, the foul gas being so rapidly produced in his stomach by the fermentation of the undigested and rotting food therein.

When he rose from a sitting posture, or stooped for any reason, his head swam with giddiness. Dyspeptics fall in the street from this cause, and the police and the doctors often think it drunkenness or apoplexy.

"My stomach," says Mr. Monk, "pained me severely, and there was a feeling in my chest as though I carried a great weight there. I became so bad at length that I was obliged to give up all but the lightest work, and I thought my days were numbered."

"Of course you will take it for granted that I, and my friends on my behalf, made every effort to obtain relief. Everybody who knew me had some sort of remedy to suggest, and many of them I actually tried; yet I grew worse in spite of all."

"The man who persuaded me to use Mother Selig's Syrup will always occupy a cozy nook in my heart. He had to do a bit of talking, because I was like a fish that sees the hook through every piece of bait; I was afraid of, and disgusted with, everything in papers or in bottles. So I kept on saying 'no,' and he kept on saying 'do.' But he stuck to his text, and I gave up. 'Be quiet, and I'll have a go with Mother Selig's,' I told him."

British Torpedo Vessels Weak.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A cable to the Journal from Portsmouth, England, says: Six of the eight torpedo boat destroyers which were sent on a cruise with the reserve squadron have been disabled during the past fortnight. The mishaps have aroused much adverse criticism of the construction of these boats, and they are referred to as a "tin-pot" fleet. The remarkable statement has been made that of the entire destroyer fleet thirty per cent are compelled to lay up for repairs after every cruise, even when the cruise is made in the fairest of weather.

Beginning with the Cobra, which sank with heavy loss of life, several of the destroyers have buckled, and but for the fact that they reached port soon after the accident happened, more lives would doubtless have been lost. Now, to cap the climax, comes the report of the disabling of most of the destroyers in the recent cruise. That these mishaps will cause an Admiralty scandal is expected.

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YACHTSMEN STILL LOOK FOR SITE

Things just now are somewhat dull from a yachtman's standpoint. As far as the Hawaiian Yacht Club is concerned but little apparently is doing. The matter of a site for the clubhouse is, however, receiving considerable attention, and those who have the thing in hand are trying to arrange for a permanent site at Paulea, west of the salt lake.

Another big cruise is being talked of, to occur at the full of the next moon. Yachtmen are still discussing the clubhouse question, and the consensus of opinion is in favor of an artistic but inexpensive structure costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The matter will hang fire, however, until a site has been definitely decided upon, then things will commence to hum. Taking everything into consideration, matters in connection with the yacht club are shaping themselves as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances.

The cost of erecting a club house is likely to be met in part by the proceeds of a minstrel show or masquerade ball. Nothing yet has been done in the matter.

The pennants won by the yachts in the recent Ford Island regatta will be presented at the next meeting of the Hawaiian Yacht Club.

The design will most likely be a blue cross on a white background, the colors being changed from year to year. Backgrounds and quarterings will be changed, so that a yacht in dressing ship will in time show a complete record of the years in which she was victor.

Captain Chris Johnson's curious yacht, the Wiki-Wiki, continues to attract attention. The more she is tried, the more plainly it is apparent that she is a phenomenally fast boat. One day last week she made from the lighthouse to the bell buoy, under ordinary circumstances, in eight minutes, or at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

It will puzzle the classifiers to place her, for she is smaller than the second-class boat and too large for the third-class, while she carries as much canvas as a second-classer. It would not be surprising should the Wiki-Wiki turn out to be the fastest thing with sails down here. Indications certainly point that way. The boat is a wonder, and one of those things which only come once in a while. Her builder is to be congratulated on his success. Captain Johnson has built several boats, and every one has turned out well. He is one of the cleverest amateur sailors in the Territory.

The Oahu College department of music and chorus class will give a grand concert on Friday, November 22, in Paulea Hall.

